THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, partly cloudy. Temps. 6-12 (43-54). Sunday, fair. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy. Temps. 8-14 (44-57). Sunday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Saturday, cloudy possible rain. Temps. 7-14 (45-57). FRANKFURT: Saturday, overcast. Temps. 2-10 (36-50). NEW YORK: Saturday, rain. Temps. 10-17 (5-63).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 16

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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U.S. Effort to Rescue Hostages Aborted After Equipment Failure; 8 Airmen Die



United Press International

President Carter making the announcement Friday.

Kennedy, Bush Supportive

Congressmen Decry Lack of Consultation

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, April 25 (IHT) — Members of Congress reacted with dismay today to the abortive U.S. rescue mission in Iran, criticizing President Carter's timing and his not having consulted them beforehand.

Among Mr. Carter's opponents for the presidency, Rep. John Anderson, R.-Ill., who announced yesterday that he would press an independent candidacy, was the only critic. Ronald Reagan, the leading Republican candidate, said he would not have any comment until he knew more details. And the other candidates expressed support for Mr. Carter as well as concern for the hostages. Even Sen. Edward Kennedy, the Massachussetts Democrat who in the course of his challenge to the president for the party's nomination has criticized Mr. Carter's Iran policy, urged the public to support the president.

But two leading Democratic members of Congress said that Mr. Carter's action broke federal law, and though the move had some supporters in Congress, many legislators decried the president's having ordered the mission without their knowledge.

Chairmen Frank Church, D-Idaho, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., of the House Foreign Affairs Committee charged that Mr. Carter, by failing to inform Congress of the attempted raid in advance, had violated the 1973 War Powers Act. Sen. Church called for a full investigation of Mr. Carter's decision.

Rep. Zablocki expressed grief over the deaths of eight Americans in the ill-fated attempt, adding, "It was stupid on the part of the president not to consult with us."

Both men questioned the timing of the operation — as did House Republican leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz. — in view of the recent agreement by U.S. allies to back economic sanctions against Iran. They also said they did not think the president had satisfactorily explained the need for the mission, in his nationally televised address this morning. Sen. Church said that, with prior consultation, Mr. Carter "might have been disuaded because of the high risks of such a mission and the ominous consequences of failure."

After a midday White House briefing, House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., said Mr. Carter would submit a written report to Congress within 48 hours, in compliance with a requirement of the War Powers Act. The act, designed to prevent a Vietnam-type war, directs the president to consult with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Europeans See Crisis Worsened

By Joseph Fitchett

LONDON, April 25 (IHT) — European officials said today that the abortive U.S. rescue mission had dangerously escalated the Iranian crisis and reduced Western leverage.

The U.S. failure appeared to have intensified European doubts about U.S. military capabilities and about President Carter's political judgment and diplomacy.

While acknowledging that they would have hailed a successful operation, European diplomats said that Mr. Carter himself consistently had admitted that the risk of failure was prohibitively high for such a rescue attempt.

British, French and West German diplomats also criticized Mr. Carter for his timing. Common Market governments agreed on Tuesday to impose economic sanctions on Iran — a step that they believed would forestall any imminent U.S. military action.

Official spokesmen in European capitals confined their statements to denying that their governments were consulted or informed in advance. A NATO spokesman in Brussels confirmed that there was no U.S. consultation with the allies.

West's Interests Harmed

Although European officials acknowledge that the U.S. operation was a rescue mission, not a punitive military attack on Iran, they say that its failure has strengthened the Iranian radicals and further jeopardized collective Western interests in the oil-rich Gulf.

The absence of public official recriminations against the Carter administration reflected European governments' sense of partly sharing the U.S. embarrassment over the fiasco, which has reduced the West's military credibility, diplomats said.

They said that European governments also were concerned to avoid intensifying the U.S. mood of frustration. In his televised speech, Mr. Carter said that "the support of other nations is more necessary than ever," in the aftermath of the failed mission. But European politicians promptly warned against European involvement in any future, presumably larger, U.S. military actions in the Gulf.

European diplomats, in private, admitted dismay at the blow to U.S. — and Western — prestige. In addition, the failure will fuel existing dissension between the United States and its allies, according to diplomats who are attending an academic conference here on the strains between Europe and the United States.

Europeans Incensed

Several of the European diplomats said that their governments would be incensed by the U.S. behavior, which they described as verging on a double-cross of its allies.

"The Carter administration last week twisted our arm to impose sanctions on Iran with the threat of U.S. military action otherwise," a diplomat said, adding: "We did it, and then President Carter went ahead and did it anyway." He said that U.S. military planning must have been in advanced stages when Mr. Carter was using the promise of restraint as leverage to get European cooperation.

At the time, European officials argued that sanctions were liable to be counterproductive by radicalizing Iranian opinion. European governments also wanted to delay

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press

Tehran citizens congratulate one of the militants at the U.S. Embassy shortly after learning of the abortive raid to rescue the hostages being held there. Thousands later gathered in the area.



United Press International

Iranians gather Friday at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to cheer the failure of the rescue raid.

Ghotbzadeh Cautious, But Sees 'Act of War'

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 25 (IHT) — A secret U.S. military operation to rescue the American hostages in Tehran collapsed and was canceled because of equipment failure last night at a desert airstrip in Iran, President Carter announced today. Eight U.S. airmen were killed in a crash of two aircraft during the evacuation.

Mr. Carter, who took full responsibility for the aborted mission, said that he ordered the rescue operation "to safeguard American lives, protect America's national interests and to reduce tensions in the world" caused by the crisis over Iran's holding of 53 American hostages for nearly six months.

In a televised statement, he said that there was "no fighting . . . no combat" and that "our people were immediately airlifted from Iran." Mr. Carter added: "No knowledge of this operation by any Iranian officials or authorities was evident to us until several hours after all Americans were withdrawn from Iran."

Defense Secretary Harold Brown told reporters later that eight large helicopters and six giant C-130 Hercules transport planes were involved in the operation "to prepare for the rescue of the U.S. hostages."

U.S. officials said that the eight U.S. crewmen were killed when two aircraft — a C-130 transport and a helicopter — collided and burned during a takeoff attempt in darkness at a site in the desert about 300 miles southeast of Tehran, near the city of Tabas. Several other crewmen among the estimated 90 involved were injured.

Mr. Brown said that the remote landing site was to be used for refueling a rescue operation. There was no contact with Iranian forces, administration officials said, emphasizing that it was a rescue mission, not an attack on Iran.

Iranian Reaction

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian revolutionary leader, said today that President Carter was "ready to kill all people" for the sake of his re-election. Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh of Iran, in an interview for French television, said that the aborted U.S. effort was "an act of war" toward Iran. He did not elaborate.

The Moslem militants at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran threatened to kill their 50 hostages — three others are held at the Foreign Ministry — if the United States "resorts to these unskillful and cowardly tricks" to free the captives, Tehran radio reported. Mr. Ghotbzadeh said in a U.S. television interview, however, that he had cautioned the militants to be restrained.

The brief statement by the militants, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp. in London, was the first reaction by the militants to the U.S. operation. "Replying to the omniscient God, we assure you that if America tries to resort to these unskillful and cowardly tricks, it will not only face the filthy lifeless corpses of the hostages, but all those responsible for these plots will be buried in the soil of Iran," the statement said.

Tehran radio called the mission an unprecedented defeat for a nation "proud of her satanical equipment" and warned that Iran would make "an eternal graveyard" for the Carter administration.

Thousands of jubilant Iranians poured into the streets around the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, celebrating the failure of the mission with shouts and cheers. They flashed victory signs, clenched fists and screamed "Down with Carter!" and "Carter's finished!"

Ayatollah Khomeini claimed that dozens of Americans had died or been left behind in the operation and warned that any such action in the future would endanger the hostages' lives and the world's oil supply.

The ayatollah also said that the mission proved that President Carter had "lost his mind" and his ability to govern the United States.

"Carter, for the sake of his re-election as president of the republic, is ready to commit any crime, even if that costs him killing all people," Ayatollah Khomeini said in a statement read on Tehran radio.

Fear Expressed Over Possible Retaliation

Hostages' Families Surprised, Concerned

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, April 25 (WP) — The wife of one of the American hostages held in Iran, who has been touring Europe seeking support for U.S. efforts to free the hostages, said here today that she was "extremely distressed" about the abortive military mission to rescue them.

"I regret that it didn't work," Louise Kennedy told reporters at a previously scheduled news conference in London, where she met yesterday with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. "I do not think covert action of this kind is necessarily reckless."

But Mrs. Kennedy refused to answer questions about President Carter's wisdom in ordering the mission, and she expressed the great concern she said all of the hostages' relatives felt about the possible use of other military measures against Iran.

"A mission of rescue is one thing, military action is another," said Mrs. Kennedy, who has emerged as a spokeswoman for the hostages' relatives. She and three other wives and mothers of hostages have been meeting with allied leaders in European capitals this week to gain support for their husbands and sons.

"Military action to us means that we probably would not get our people home," Mrs. Kennedy said. "Our first and primary wish is to bring our people home. It is not consistent with military action, which would be dangerous for the hostages, Iran and possibly every nation on this earth."

[In Rome, another hostage relative on the European tour said today that she hopes Iran will not consider the rescue attempt a military act against the country, United Press International reported.

["I don't think the Iranian people can tie in today's action with the fate of the hostages," said Jeanne Queen, whose son Richard is vice consul in Tehran. "I hope they understand. I am nonetheless very worried, as would be any other mother in similar circumstances," she said.]

Mrs. Kennedy said she thought the aborted rescue mission would lead to a further tightening of the security around the hostages, making communication with them even more difficult. "We, the families, suspect that for the next few weeks we won't even be able to get letters," Mrs. Kennedy said.

Mrs. Kennedy's husband, 49-year-old Morehead Kennedy, is an economics and commercial officer who was on temporary duty in the embassy in Tehran to make new commercial contacts with the Iranian revolutionary government when the embassy staff was seized.

Mrs. Kennedy said the hostages' relatives would continue their European tour and return to the United States next week.

Concern in California

LOS ANGELES, April 25 (LAT) — California relatives of the hostages being held at the embassy in Iran reacted with silence, surprise, and concern when they were informed late last night of the aborted rescue attempt.

"I'm heartbroken," said Dorothea Morefield, wife of Richard Morefield, U.S. Consul General, from her home in San Diego.

"I had hoped this would end without the loss of lives," she said after learning that at least eight U.S. military personnel had died during the mission.

When asked if she thought further attempts should be made to free the hostages, she replied:

"I think that would just lead to more deaths. . . . The president may feel that's what he has to do. He has the experts there. . . . He has to make the decisions, and we have to live with them."

The Big Question

Mrs. Morefield said she believed President Carter must have decided that the lives of the hostages were in danger "or else he would not have gone in."

When asked if she thought her husband was in more danger, she replied: "Of course that's the biggest question right now. Now they (the Iranian militants) have 50 people they can retaliate against."

In Pasadena, the Rev. Earl Lee, whose son, Gary, is one of the hostages, said he received a telephone call from Washington late last night informing him of the rescue attempt.

"My immediate reaction was, I was stunned," Mr. Lee said.

Mr. Lee's 36-year-old son was in Tehran as an assistant business administrator for the State Department when the militants took over the embassy last Nov. 4.

Mr. Lee said that he had hoped all along for a peaceful solution to the situation.

He described a letter he received from his son on Jan. 19, in which Gary quoted from the Scriptures — Romans 12:18-21: "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men. . . . Avenge not yourselves . . . Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

Mr. Lee said that because of that correspondence, he sent President Carter a letter this week urging caution.

"Now, the big question is, what will happen next? What will the militants do now?"

The Iranian armed forces claimed that its fighter planes had caused the crash of two U.S. aircraft involved in the mission, but it was apparent that the rescue attempt had caught Iran by surprise.

Iranian officials and government organizations issued conflicting reports on what actually happened. The state run radio broadcast an armed forces statement reporting that U.S. agents had fled into the desert region near the site of the aborted mission and calling on the local population to help security forces capture them. But a Defense Ministry official said the reports were "only a guess' and that there was no firm information that Americans were still in the area.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh, in the interview for U.S. television, said he had "already advised students in the embassy that they should refrain from any harsh actions [against their hostages] and react with restraint." He said that he hoped that no "harsh actions will be taken in these hours."

He rejected Mr. Carter's contention that he had acted to safeguard American lives, asserting that "the very action has put in danger the lives of the hostages" and cost the lives of eight Americans.

Initial Announcement

The aborted mission was first disclosed late last night in a White House statement that stated that it "was not motivated by hostility toward Iran or the Iranian people," but was a rescue mission.

Mr. Carter made his own announcement on national television

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Jet Carrying 146 Crashes In Canaries

TENERIFE, Canary Islands, April 25 (UPI) — A chartered British 727 jetliner crashed in a wooded area today as it headed for a landing in the Canary Islands on a flight from Manchester with 146 passengers and crew aboard.

There were no immediate reports of survivors.

The Civil Guard in the town of La Laguna said the red and white Dan-Air plane went down south of Los Rodeos Airport in an unpopulated forest region of the island of Tenerife. Authorities said earlier reports that search planes had sighted wreckage in the Atlantic off the northwest coast of Tenerife proved unfounded.

The plane disappeared 6 minutes before it was scheduled to land at Los Rodeos, the scene just over three years ago of the worst disaster in the history of civil aviation: when a ground collision between two jumbo jets killed more than 580 people.

Municipal police in the town of Tegueste told aviation officials that they heard the sound of the plane approaching and then "a distortion."

Last Call at 2,000 Feet

The Dan-Air plane made its last radio call at 1319 GMT from an altitude of 2,000 feet to ask permission to approach for its scheduled landing at 1325 GMT, air traffic controllers said. They said the crew gave no indication of trouble.

The weather was described as variable with clouds at 1,000 feet.

Confusion arose when the tower at Las Palmas Airport on neighboring Grand Canary Island tried to reach the plane on an emergency frequency. Other towers, hearing the message, thought it came from the missing jetliner until they played back their recordings.

A spokesman for Dan-Air in London said its charter carried 138 passengers and eight crew.

British Missionary Is Killed in Uganda

LONDON, April 25 (Reuters) — A British missionary was killed and three Dutch missionaries were injured in an armed raid on a school in eastern Uganda last night, their mission said today.

The London headquarters of the Roman Catholic Mill Hill missionaries said that Father Francis McGrath, 60, was shot to death at the mission school in Mbale. He had spent several years in Uganda and was superior of the Mill Hill missionaries in the diocese of Toroto from 1965 to 1974.

Elegant 'France' Is Refitted as Tourist-Class 'Norway'

Liner Will Sail to Oslo and New York Before Beginning Caribbean Cruises

By John Vinocur

BREMERHAVEN, West Germany, April 25 (NYT) — The France, a Ferrari of an ocean liner, was turned over as the Norway to its new owner yesterday, refitted all white and cornflower blue and as sleek as a racing yacht on the outside, but a kind of enormous tourist bus below decks.

With a miserable wind snapping off the North Sea, officials of the Happag-Lloyd Werft handed the rebuilt vessel to Knut Kloster, the Norwegian who paid about $75 million to turn the France into a ship that will run week-long Caribbean cruises 11 months a year from Miami.

The Norway seemed icily elegant with blue below and its superstructure a perfect enamel white. The streamlined funnels of the France, that made the ship look as though it could sprint, have not been changed, but the rear decks have been lengthened so that the Norway almost seems to want to leap forward.

Inside, though, things are just different. The kennels, which once had room for 50 first-class dogs and offered them a walking area with French and English lamp posts and an American fire hydrant, have become an office. The old music room, a place for little mid-morning Haydn, is now what was described as a "better jewelry shop." And everywhere there are bars, 20 of them by Capt. Tordjorn Hange's count, including a room called the Windjammer, where the fittings are plastic painted to look like wood.

"Don't compare the France and the Norway," Mr. Kloster said, sitting in the captain's cabin. "They're apples and oranges."

The France, put to sea in 1961 on a crest of Gaullist grandeur, was a two-class ship designed for relative speed on the North Atlantic, but not too much to interfere with days of magnificent eating. As operating costs went up, the ship began to lose money and was taken out of service in 1974. It was tied to a dock at the edge of a cow pasture near Le Havre. Photographers took long shots of it, a forlorn relic, with gravestones in the foreground.

Mr. Kloster, who comes from one of Norway's most important ship-owning families, said he saw the France smiling at him and bought it for $18 million. "Really. Just sitting there Le Havre and smiling. I knew I'd do her good," he said. "She'll smile for the next 20 years."

Mr. Kloster's plan was to remodel the ship for one-class cruising and taking in the sun, doing away with much of the luxury and much of the crew. "We market our cruises to middle America," he said. "I'm sure you can still make money selling luxury, but I have a personal 'but' about that. As a businessman, I feel more comfortable

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Tito's Doctors Term His Condition Grave

BELGRADE, April 25 (UPI) — President Tito was reported in exceptionally grave condition today, though the shock and coma that made his condition critical Wednesday were continuing to abate, his doctors said.

The medical team attending Marshal Tito, 87, said the Yugoslav leader had showed no significant change since yesterday, when his critical condition was upgraded to exceptionally grave. He has been hospitalized for 104 days, suffering from liver, kidney, cardiac and lung ailments following the amputation of his left leg.

Rescue Bid Called 'Pretext'

Tass Charges U.S. Troop Landing

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, April 25 (NYT) — Tass charged today that the abortive U.S. air mission in Iran was an attempt to land troops under the pretext of rescuing the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

In a special statement, Tass said that the mission was thus an "aggressive act" and part of a developing campaign of provocations against Iran that has brought the United States to the "brink of insanity" and created a serious danger to peace.

The White House announcement came as startling news to the Russians. Some Soviet officials, told about it by their Western contacts, reacted with barely concealed glee. They thought the failed operation could only harm the U.S. political position in the Middle East and Western Europe and help that of the Soviet Union.

The reaction among Russians in private life was often quite different. Many members of the Moscow intelligentsia — not just the dissidents — had been alienated by their government's support of people holding diplomats hostage. Some of them had been saying confidentially that the United States should have mounted a rescue operation at the outset. Now that a raid had been tried and had been humiliatingly aborted, there was sympathy among them, even regret.

'Reckless Step'

The Tass statement said: "President J. Carter takes one reckless step after another. One more confirmation of this is Washington's attempt to land an American military force in Iran . . . an operation carried out under the pretext of freeing the personnel of the American Embassy detained in Tehran."

Tass did not attempt to explain why, if it was a landing operation, the U.S. forces were withdrawn — other than to say that the official U.S. reason was equipment failure. In a separate dispatch from New York, Tass said the White House "refused to reveal what is concealed behind these words."

"The failure of the latest adventure undertaken on orders from the White House shows what a dangerous road has been taken by the present American administration," the Tass statement in Moscow declared. "The hostages are only a pretext for pursuing an aggressive, hegemonistic American policy, aimed at making Iran submit to its imperialistic diktat and bolstering the military and political American presence in the Near and Middle East."

Tass referred to the CIA role in the installation of the "bloody regime" of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran.

"Today, the hegemonistic plans and aggressive policy of the United States in regard to Iran have acquired an even more adventuristic character and unprecedented scope," Tass went on. "What we are seeing, in fact, is a balancing on the brink of insanity — and there is no need to add what serious danger this poses to the cause of peace."

In another commentary, Tass called the mission "a bandit attack on a sovereign state" that "grossly violates all the norms of international law."

Citing reports that the U.S. aircraft may have taken off from Egypt or Turkey, Tass said: "This act of international piracy once again demonstrates how dangerous it is to allow the use of one's territory as an American military base."

Europeans Say Iran Crisis Aggravated by U.S. Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

harsher measures until after the election next month of an Iranian parliament, which is supposed to resolve the hostage issue.

The latest developments will dominate the summit meeting of Common Market leaders scheduled to start Sunday in Luxembourg. Mr. Carter has sent brief messages to the European allies explaining his decision.

There were these developments:

● In Brussels, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said that the attempt in Iran might prompt a violent reaction from the Iranians, but that Mr. Carter had acted correctly in trying to rescue the hostages.

"This morning's action has complicated the situation in the area and we can expect a violent reaction to this attempt to free the hostages," Mr. Luns said.

But he sympathized with "the frustration of the American people and the American government at the scandalous behavior of the so-called Iranian authorities."

● In London, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher paid tribute to Mr. Carter's courage and sent him a message to this effect.

The deputy foreign secretary, Sir Ian Gilmour, told Parliament that the British government had not been consulted, but he said that it "had been informed about the possibility of a military operation."

"I do not condemn the Americans; It is not the time for that . . . We want to draw a distinction between a rescue operation and the use of force against Iran," he said.

But members of Parliament expressed irritation that the Carter administration proceded with the operation so soon after the Common Market had adopted a British plan for sanctions against Iran. Leftist members of Parliament said that military action could lead to a world war.

● In Paris, the government spokesman said that France had no prior knowledge of the plan.

● In Bonn, the government spokesman said that West Germany was not informed in advance. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who reportedly learned of the attempt from radio broadcasts, held an emergency meeting with his top foreign policy advisers.

Among the reactions from countries outside Europe were these:

● Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock said that the U.S. move was "understandable and its failure regretted."

In a statement issued by the Australian Embassy, Mr. Peacock, who was in Canberra, said that his government "hopes that all parties will show the maximum restraint" in the Iranian crisis.

● Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said that the U.S. move was a "valiant effort" and that he hoped the mission would not adversely affect diplomatic means to a solution of the crisis.

● United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim issued a plea for restraint by U.S. and Iranian authorities. Mr. Waldheim urged all parties to seek a peaceful solution to "this dangerous crisis."

● Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said: "It is hard luck but it should not dishearten more action to free . . . the hostages."

● Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said, "I'm very sorry about the foul-up." Mr. Begin told reporters outside his Jerusalem office that he hoped the United States would not lose respect in the world because of the abortive operation. He said Israel was not told in advance of the mission.

● In Japan, there was no immediate government reaction, although Foreign Ministry officials suggested to Japanese reporters that Japan might have to reconsider the economic sanctions it imposed yesterday against Iran.

Prague Sees Peace Threat

PRAGUE, April 25 (AP) — Czechoslovak radio said today that, despite the White House statement that the U.S. mission was not motivated by hostility toward Iran, "it remains a fact that the U.S.A. prepared and launched on the Iranian territory a military action which in its consequences could create an extraordinarily grave situation."

The radio said that "such actions threaten world peace."

Syria Charges Piracy

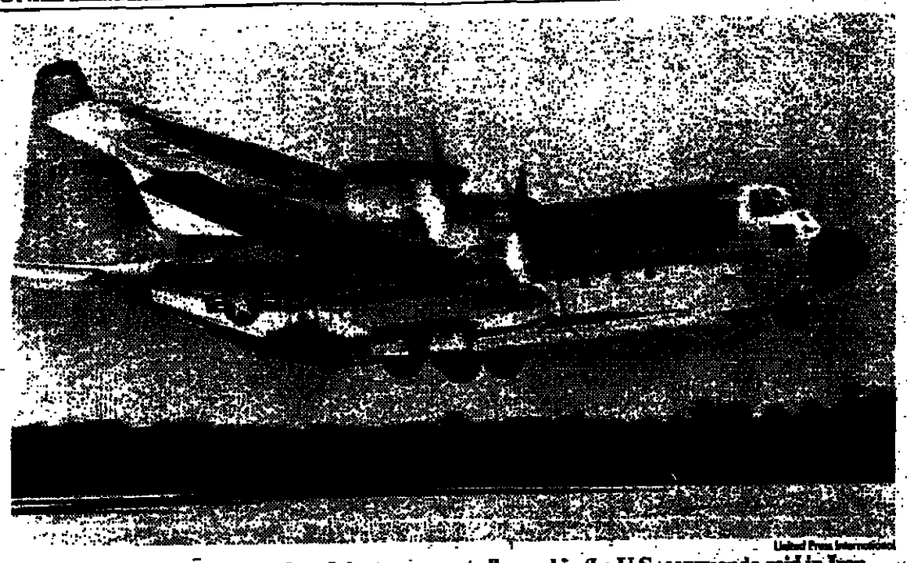
DAMASCUS, April 25 (UPI) — Syrian radio charged today that President Carter "does not give a damn about saving the lives of the hostages" and that he was concerned only about striking "against the Iranian revolution and [surrounding] the entire Middle East with American influence."

The radio described the rescue mission as "an act of piracy and hostile aggression against Iran," and anticipated a U.S. invasion of Iran to make up for its failure.

The radio said: "America may do similar large-scale military operations anywhere in the area to save the Camp David process from failure. Such operations may be directed against any Arab party refusing the Camp David accords, in particular Syria."

A-Bomb Test in Russia

THE HAGUE, April 25 (Reuters) — The Dutch Meteorological Institute said that it detected today a Soviet underground nuclear test, registering 6.5 on the Richter scale, in the area of Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan.



United Press International

A Lockheed C-130 Hercules of the type reportedly used in the U.S. commando raid in Iran.

U.S. Effort At a Rescue Is Aborted

(Continued from Page 1)

this morning. "Planning for this rescue effort began shortly after our embassy was seized [Nov. 4], but for a number of reasons I waited until now to put those rescue plans into effect," he said. "To be feasible, this complex operation had to be the product of intensive planning and intensive training and repeated rehearsal."

A resolution of the crisis "through negotiations and with voluntary action on the part of Iranian officials was obviously then, has been, and will be preferable," Mr. Carter said.

However, he continued, "with the steady unraveling of authority in Iran and the mounting dangers that were posed to the safety of the hostages themselves and the growing realization that their early release was highly unlikely, I made a decision to commence the rescue operations plans."

At a press conference this afternoon, Defense Secretary Brown was asked why the allies had not been told in advance of the rescue mission.

"The secrecy of the mission would have been compromised by informing others about what we were in the process of doing," he said. "Secrecy was vital to avoiding alerting of the Iranians to it." He said that the secrecy was preserved "by confining knowledge to a very, very small group . . . only those who had an actual part in the operation."

He said that "after we had extracted our forces" from Iran, "we informed a broad spectrum of countries . . . No one in Iran knew our forces had been there until after they had left." And he stressed that "this was a rescue operation — not a military action."

Mr. Brown said that "we will continue to try to get release of the hostages and still think a peaceful solution is best," but said that the administration is "not going to rule out any options."

In his briefing, Mr. Brown gave this account of the U.S. operation: "On the late evening and early morning of April 24-25, Iran time, approximately 90 U.S. military personnel together with air crews embarked on the operation to prepare for the rescue of the U.S. hostages. The eight helicopters and associated transport aircraft were en route to a remote landing site 200 miles from Tehran in the Iranian desert that was to be used for refueling.

"Depending upon the success of that and other steps, a later decision was to have been made as to whether to continue with the rescue attempt. Because we knew a long and arduous trip would tax the capability of helicopters, we added redundancy [two extra helicopters]."

He said two of the helicopters experienced trouble en route from the carrier USS Nimitz, located in the Arabian Sea. One landed in the desert and its crew was picked up by another helicopter, which proceeded to the refueling point. The second helicopter returned to the Nimitz.

Arriving at the landing site, a third helicopter experienced "a severe hydraulic malfunction which put it out of operation," Mr. Brown said.

"The plan called for aborting the mission if less than six helicopters were available," he said. "So we called off the mission."

The secretary said that as the craft were preparing to leave — "in complete darkness" — a helicopter collided with a C-130 transport plane, and both broke into flames. Eight crew members were killed and several others received burns.

The commander of the mission, who was not identified, ordered the remaining Americans aboard one of the C-130s and they departed, leaving the helicopters behind, Mr. Brown said.

No Iranian military forces were encountered, Mr. Brown said, although "about 50 Iranian civilians passing on a bus were detained; when the mission was terminated all the civilians were released."

He said the helicopters had been brought to the carrier task force "on shipboard" and entered Iran's airspace "shortly after dark" and that the decision to terminate the mission was made at about 2:15 a.m. today, Iran time. He said that he believed that the U.S. personnel were on the ground three hours.

U.S. officials said that the rescue plan called for dropping troops from helicopters outside Tehran, rushing them onto vehicles and then racing through the night to the lightly guarded embassy grounds.

The hostages then would have been rounded up by their rescuers, put aboard the same helicopters and then flown to a different airfield outside of Tehran, where C-130s would whisk them out of the country, the officials said. The key to the plan was knowing when to hit the embassy and how to get the vehicles carrying troops into it without arousing Iranian defenders.

Mr. Brown suggested that the easiest part of the raid would have been getting the hostages out once the troops reached the embassy in their vehicles. He said that he and the Joint Chiefs of Staff had thoroughly reviewed the plan and that the team itself "was convinced that was the part of the mission of which they were most confident."

As to whether any other countries in the area were involved in the undertaking, he said: "We are not going to say anything about other countries. None of the countries nor the governments in the entire region was aware of or informed of the rescue operation. We relied heavily on our carrier task force."

He said the team included members of volunteer units in the U.S. Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force.

Air Force Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that "we are still assembling details of what happened in the crash." He said that the mission had night vision devices, but apparently one of the big helicopters, designed for minesweeping but adapted for special operations, "struck the C-130 and both were engulfed in flames."

The mission had been rehearsed in areas in the southwest United States similar to the Iranian desert, he said.



Associated Press

An Iranian celebrates Friday in Tehran after the failure of the mission to rescue the U.S. Embassy hostages was announced.

The Carter Text

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI) — Following is the text of President Carter's statement today on the abortive rescue operation in Iran:

Late yesterday, I canceled a carefully planned operation which was under way in Iran to position our rescue team for a later withdrawal of American hostages who have been held captive there since Nov. 4.

Equipment failure in the rescue helicopters made it necessary to end the mission. As our team was withdrawing, after my order to do so, two of our American aircraft collided on the ground following a refueling operation in a remote desert location in Iran.

Other information about this rescue mission will be made available to the American people when it is appropriate to do so. There was no fighting. There was no combat. But to my deep regret eight of the crewmen of the two aircraft which collided were killed and several other Americans were hurt in the accident.

Our people were immediately airlifted from Iran. Those who were injured have gotten medical treatment and all of them are expected to recover.

No knowledge of this operation by any Iranian officials or authorities was evident to us until several hours after all Americans were withdrawn from Iran.

Our rescue team knew, and I knew, that the operation was certain to be difficult and it was certain to be dangerous. We were all convinced that if and when the rescue operation had been commenced, that it had an excellent chance of success.

Met With Leaders

They were all volunteers. They were all highly trained. I met with their leaders before they went on this operation. They knew their hopes of mine and of all Americans they carried with them.

To the families of those who died and who were wounded, I want to express the admiration I feel for the courage of their loved ones and the sorrow that I feel personally for their sacrifice.

The mission on which they were embarked was a humanitarian mission. It was not directly against Iran. It was not directed against the people of Iran. It was not undertaken with any feeling of hostility toward Iran or its people. It has caused no Iranian casualties.

Planning for this rescue effort began shortly after our embassy was seized. But, for a number of reasons, I waited until now to put those rescue plans into effect. To be feasible, this complex operation had to be the product of intensive planning and intensive training and repeated rehearsal.

However, a resolution of this crisis through negotiations and with voluntary action on the part of the Iranian officials was obviously then, has been and will be preferable.

This rescue attempt had to await my judgment that the Iranian authorities could not or would not resolve this crisis on their own initiative. With the steady unraveling of authority in Iran, and the mounting dangers that were posed to the safety of the hostages themselves and the growing realization that their early release was highly unlikely, I made a decision to commence the rescue operations plans.

This attempt became a necessity and a duty. The readiness of our team to undertake the rescue made it completely practicable. Accordingly, I made the decision to set our long-developed plans into operation. I ordered this rescue mission prepared in order to safeguard American lives, to protect America's national interest, and to reduce the tensions in the world that have been caused among many nations as this crisis has continued.

It was my decision to attempt the rescue operation. It was my decision to cancel it when problems developed in the placement of our rescue team for a future rescue operation. The responsibility is fully my own.

In the aftermath of the attempt, we continue to hold the government of Iran responsible for the safety and for the early release of the American hostages who have been held so long.

The United States remains determined to bring about their safe release at the earliest date possible. As president, I know that our entire nation feels the deep gratitude I feel for the brave men who were prepared to rescue their fellow Americans from captivity. And as president, I also know that the nation shares not only my disappointment that the rescue effort could not be mounted because of mechanical difficulties, but also my determination to persevere and to bring all of our hostages home to freedom.

We have been disappointed before. We will not give up in our efforts. Throughout this extraordinarily difficult period, we have planned and will continue to pursue every possible avenue to secure the release of the hostages. In these efforts, the support of the American people and of our friends throughout the world has been a most crucial element. That support of other nations is even more important now.

We will seek to continue, along with other nations, and with the officials of Iran, a prompt resolution of the crisis without any loss of life and through peaceful and diplomatic means.

Thank you very much.

Carter's Iran Steps

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP) — President Carter took a series of diplomatic and economic initiatives to free the U.S. hostages held in Tehran since Nov. 4 before deciding on the military move that ended in failure. A chronology of those steps:

Nov. 7 — Dispatched envoys Ramsey Clark and William Miller to discuss the crisis with authorities in Tehran, but Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime refused them entry.

Nov. 10 — Ordered the Justice Department to deport Iranians who did not comply with their student visa requirements.

Nov. 12 — Ordered a halt to oil imports from Iran, which amounted to 700,000 to 800,000 barrels daily.

Nov. 14 — Ordered Iranian government assets frozen in the United States.

Dec. 12 — Ordered the expulsion of about 180 Iranian diplomats.

Dec. 15 — Brought the crisis to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, which ordered Iran to free the hostages.

Dec. 31 — Brought the crisis to the UN Security Council, which gave Iran until Jan. 7 to free the hostages or face possible sanctions. The Soviet Union vetoed the resolution for sanctions Jan. 13.

Jan. 28 — Instructed Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to work with President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran on the hostage crisis.

Feb. 13 — Said that he favored a commission under UN auspices to look into the U.S. role in Iran and Iranian charges against Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah. (The UN commission arrived in Tehran on Feb. 23, but left March 11 without seeing the hostages because the militants, backed by Ayatollah Khomeini, reneged on a plan to turn the captives over to government custody.)

March 18-20 — Resumed the U.S. case against Iran at the World Court.

April 1 — Deferred further sanctions against Iran after Mr. Bani-Sadr offered to transfer custody of the hostages from the militants to the Revolutionary Council if Mr. Carter called off pressure.

April 7 — Broke diplomatic relations with Iran and imposed a series of economic sanctions after Ayatollah Khomeini ruled that the hostages would remain in the custody of the militants at the U.S. Embassy.

April 17 — Imposed more economic sanctions, banned travel there by all Americans except journalists and warned that military action could be next step.

Lack of Consultation Criticized in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress before committing U.S. forces to military action abroad.

Congressional leaders were informed about the mission only minutes before it was publicly announced by the White House, and most other members of Congress found out about the attempted raid through the news media.

However, the Justice Department advised Mr. Carter that he was within the law in not consulting with Congress before ordering the operation.

A department spokesman said that U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, when asked about the scope of the 1973 law, concluded, "The president has constitutional authority within the resolution for rescue missions, authority provided by the constitution, case law, and the legislative history of the resolution."

The spokesman said that the attorney general was not briefed in advance. He refused to say when Mr. Civiletti was asked about the rescue mission.

Ironically, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee notified the administration yesterday, almost as the Iran rescue mission began, that the time had come to begin consultations on the possibility of using U.S. troops in the Iran crisis.

Sen. Church and Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, the ranking Republican on the committee, had requested consultations under the provisions of the act, promising strict confidentiality. Today, Sen. Javits said that it would have been wise for Mr. Carter to have shared responsibility for the operation with Congress, a view shared by the Democratic senator from New York, Daniel Moynihan.

Support From Kissinger

The reaction of Sen. Church and Rep. Zablocki was echoed by many members of Congress, but the president did get strong approval from former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former President Nixon and Republican presidential candidate George Bush.

Mr. Kissinger said he called the president and told him he supported him. He added, "I think the demonstration that the American patience is not endless will probably speed up the release of the hostages and give caution to the Soviets."

He said he did not believe that the Russians want military action so close to their borders, and that the operation, even though it failed, would bring home to the Soviet Union the necessity of working more toward a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

Mr. Nixon told reporters, "I certainly support President Carter's attempt to rescue the hostages." Mr. Bush, campaigning in Michigan, said, "I unequivocally support the president of the United States — no ifs, ands or buts. And it certainly is not a time to try to go one-up politically."

All three men urged the American people to support the president, as did Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

Sen. Kennedy, who was also campaigning in Michigan, has sharply criticized Mr. Carter's policy on Iran, but he told reporters today, "Whatever our other differences, we are one nation in our commitment to the hostages, our concern for their families and our sorrow for the brave men who gave their lives trying to rescue their fellow citizens. We are also united as Americans in our determination to hold the Iranian government fully accountable for the safety of the hostages."

Sen. Jackson said Mr. Carter would have been wise to consult with Congress, but added, "This is the time to keep the lid on, to cool it and avoid moves that can lead to action against the hostages."

Rep. Anderson said the action came close to violating the spirit, if not the letter, of the War Powers Act.

The lack of consultation formed the major theme of Congressional reaction.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said that, without consultation with Congress or U.S. allies, "who apparently had been assured that the thrust of our effort would be diplomatic and economic, the president committed U.S. military forces into an operation that was, at best, a risky and dangerous enterprise."

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., said that, if consulted in advance, he would have tried to dissuade Mr. Carter from ordering the mission. He added, "I deeply regret what has happened."

Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., said the rescue attempt violated the War Powers Act and broke faith with the allies. He added that he thought Mr. Carter should withdraw his bid for renomination and "quietly serve out his term without any more impulsive actions."

However, the president did gain the support of some members of Congress.

House Democratic leader Jim Wright, D-Tex., said, "Mr. Carter is a brave man. If the mission had been asuccess, the whole world would have proclaimed him as a great hero." His statement was echoed by assistant Senate majority leader Alan Cranston, D-Calif.

Senate minority leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., said after the midday White House briefing, "The plan was well-conceived, . . . and a well-guarded secret. The only quarrel I have with the president was that he should have done it a long time ago."

Rescue Operation

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, called the attempted raid a rescue rather than a military operation, which would make it legal within the scope of the War Powers Act.

Rep. Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y., a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee, said the president's action might turn out to his advantage.

"The feeling has been that the president has done nothing," Rep. Stratton said. "Obviously this indicates something has been done, even if it didn't work. It's entirely possible we may try again."

Sen. John Warner, R-Va., a former secretary of the Navy, said, "I think it is doubtful the president should have come to Congress on this specific mission." But he added that now that the element of surprise is gone, Mr. Carter should consult with Congress before taking any further military steps.

Mr. Reagan, House Speaker O'Neill, and Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd declined to comment until they knew more about the events.

Rep. G.V. Montgomery, D-Miss., said he supported the president. Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., called on Americans to stand behind the president "to show the leaders of Iran that we are a united people."

Opponent Urges Zia's Overthrow

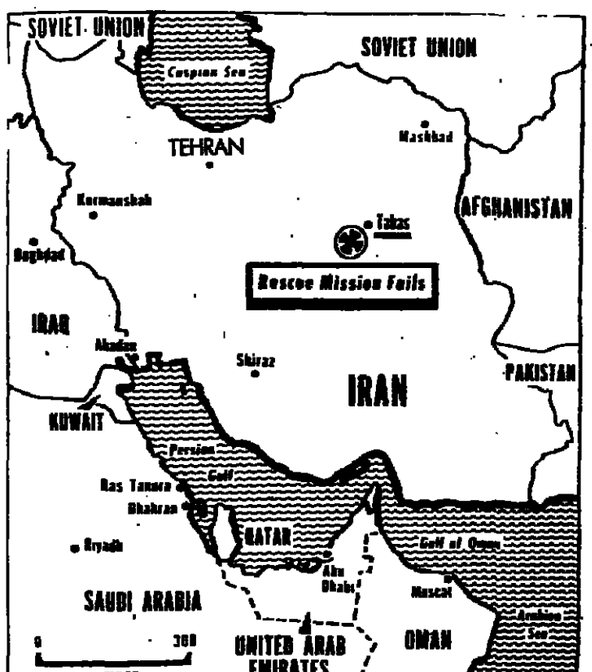
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 25 (UPI) — Retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan yesterday urged the Pakistani people to overthrow President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, calling him an "inveterate liar" and a "usurper."

Marshal Khan, who was under house arrest for six months until Sept. 18, told a news conference here that his liberal Tehrike Istiqlal group would begin functioning as a political party in defiance of Gen. Zia's ban on such activity.

He condemned Gen. Zia's response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, saying, "Our foreign policy is grossly mishandled by incompetent bureaucrats and a thoroughly incompetent army junta." Gen. Zia seized power in a coup in July, 1977, and twice has canceled elections to return Pakistan to civilian rule.

Irish Police Find Arms

DUBLIN, April 25 (UPI) — Irish troops and police today uncovered a suspected IRA arms cache that included 20 rockets and explosives.



2 Indochinese Efforts Recalled

Other U.S. Missions, Other Failures

By Martin Weil

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP) — This morning's announcement of the deaths of eight Americans in an aborted effort to free the hostages in Iran marked the third time in recent years that similar U.S. operations have failed or led to heavy loss of life.

The mission, called off because of equipment failure, recalled two operations mounted in Southeast Asia in the 1970s. The first was the attempt to pluck prisoners of war from a camp at Son Tay, North Vietnam, in 1970. The other was the effort to rescue the crew of the freighter Mayaguez, seized off Cambodia in 1975.

The daring Son Tay raid, carried out under cover of darkness in November, 1970, proved fruitless when the airborne commandos found the camp empty. Planners had been guided by reports that as many as 70 U.S. soldiers were being held at Son Tay, 23 miles from Hanoi, with 100 North Vietnamese guarding them.

The team of raiders flew into Son Tay by helicopter after several months of training in which a model of the camp was used. Although no prisoners were found, the mission was otherwise smoothly carried out and only one Green Beret was wounded.

The operation inside Iran also recalled two well-known, and more successful, hostage-rescue missions carried out by other nations.

In 1975, when U.S. Marines made an assault intended to rescue the Mayaguez crew from a Cambodian island, the 40-man crew was recovered, but losses were high. The operation cost the lives of 18 Marines who made the assault and 23 airmen whose helicopter crashed while on the way to the scene.

In a celebrated raid on July 4, 1976, Israeli airborne commandos flew thousands of miles to Uganda's Entebbe Airport, where they freed more than 100 hostages held by pro-Palestinian hijackers.

The commandos landed in C-130 transport planes to launch the attack. It achieved complete surprise, cost few Israeli casualties and provided a great boost to Israeli morale.

In the other successful and widely praised rescue operation, a squad of West German anti-terrorist commandos made a surprise attack in Somalia on Oct. 18, 1977, to free 86 passengers and crew members aboard a Lufthansa airliner hijacked by a Palestinian group. The commandos used a specially equipped Boeing 707.

Other U.S. Missions, Other Failures

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

New Liberian Regime Imposes Martial Law

Monrovia, April 25 (Reuters) — The new military regime in Liberia suspended the constitution today and imposed martial law.

All legislative and executive power will lie with the People's Redemption Council, the body set up after the April 12 coup in which President William Tolbert was killed.

The regime also ordered that all controllers, managing directors and deputy managing directors of public corporations be placed under house arrest, pending investigations into the corporations' finances. There are about 25 such bodies in Liberia.

Deposed Ruler of Surinam Said to Be Held

AMSTERDAM, April 25 (AP) — Henck Arron, the deposed premier of Surinam, has been jailed by the National Military Council, which ousted him Feb. 25 and now rules the former Dutch colony, newspapers here reported today.

The Volkskrant daily said that the arrest was carried out by 10 soldiers, led by a council member, in connection with corruption investigations that opened a few weeks after the coup. It did not say when the arrest took place.

The Algemeen Dagblad reported that Mr. Arron, who disappeared after the coup, was subsequently captured and placed under house arrest and is being held in the Memre Boekoe prison in the capital, Paramaribo.

Iraq Reportedly Expels Palestinian Group

BEIRUT, April 25 (AP) — Iraqi authorities closed the Baghdad office of George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine yesterday and held its employees for deportation within 24 hours, diplomatic sources in Beirut said.

One source, who declined to be identified, said Iraqi police "stormed the PFLP office in Baghdad, . . . detained the 32 staffers and informed them that they have to leave Iraqi territories within 24 hours." PFLP officials in Beirut did not comment on the report.

Other Palestinian sources confirmed the move and said the PFLP members were expected to be flown to Beirut today. The hard-line Marxist group traditionally has had good relations with the Iraqi government; the move was seen as part of a crackdown on pro-Soviet elements in the country.

Government Workers Strike in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, April 25 (AP) — Fourteen thousand government workers struck at midnight last night in a selective action aimed at crippling vital sectors of the Swedish economy — shipping, subways, mail and airline service, and even television.

Unions representing 1.3 million white-collar workers in the public sector ordered the strike to press its demand for pay increases of 11.3 percent. They have been offered 1.3 percent.

All international and domestic flights were suspended and only one ferry connection, from the southern city of Helsingborg to the Danish port of Helsingor, remained open. A harbor pilots' walkout was expected to halt most shipping. Customs operations shut down, mail service was expected to be slowed, and television and radio will be carrying only newscasts.

West Bank Strikes Follow Vandalism Spree

JERUSALEM, April 25 (Reuters) — Business, transport and education in the Israeli-occupied West Bank towns of Ramallah and El-Bireh were halted by protest strikes today following anti-Arab vandalism by Jewish settlers yesterday, Arab sources said.

Police arrested four persons from the Beit-El Jewish settlement after 32 residents of the two towns complained their car windshields were broken yesterday, police sources said. Nine other Arabs complained of smashed windows and shutters.

Arab workers stayed away from Israeli factories, transport came to a halt, shops and offices closed and children refused to go to school in the two towns following calls by West Bank mayors yesterday for the protest strikes, the Arab sources said.

Man Shot to Death at Arab Office in London

LONDON, April 25 (UPI) — A man was shot to death today as he left the office of the Arab Consultants Committee here. Police did not identify the man, who, they said, "appeared to be an Arab," and a police spokesman said he knew nothing of the organization.

Two men were taken into custody shortly after the shooting. Police in a patrol car spotted one of the men running from the area of the shooting. The second man was picked up at a nearby house.

The shooting appeared to be similar to the killing of a Libyan journalist in London two weeks ago. After that incident, investigators said they had received reports of the formation of an assassination squad to silence opponents abroad of Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi.

Energy Windmill Rattles Town in North Carolina

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (WP) — The world's newest and largest windmill has been ordered by the U.S. government to restrict operations because it shakes cups and saucers and rattles windows for miles around.

"It makes what has been described as an annoying swishing noise, a most unexpected phenomenon," a Department of Energy spokesman said of the 2,000-kilowatt windmill that the department put into service last year at Boone, N.C., a town of about 3,700. "Noise was one problem that was never foreseen as being significant."

Now, the windmill's 200-foot-long rotary blades will no longer turn early in the morning, at night or on weekends, while the department and its consultants try to find out what is making the noise and move to correct it.

For three weeks in March and April, Boone was besieged by engineers from the Department of Energy, which paid for the windmill; from General Electric Co., which built it, and from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which tested it when it was built.

'Swish-Swish'

The experts found what the townspeople had known for six months: The wind machine generates a low-frequency sound that is aggravated by weather conditions, wind direction and terrain through which the sound travels. Though below the range of human hearing, the sound has been described by Boone residents as a "swish-swish" noise.

"The swish-swish noise is the audible component of the low-frequency sound the blades are generating," said Dan Ancona, the Department of Energy spokesman. "But what the people of Boone are really hearing is their windows and other objects in the homes rattling from the vibrations of this sound."

Apparently, the windmill — which the department calls a wind turbine — was built in such a way that it strikes up a 2-cycle-per-second sound in the air that is 20 cycles below the threshold of human hearing. The beat travels farther and gets more intense in the mountainous terrain around the windmill.

"It relates to the weather, too," Mr. Ancona said. "An inversion in the air around the machine can cause the sound to be redirected and focused, which only makes it worse."

Not wanting to scrap the $6-million project, the Department of Energy's first move was to restrict windmill operations.

Next, it plans to replace electric generators to drop the rotation of the blades to 23 rpm from 35 rpm. If that does not stop the noise, the department will replace the steel blades with fiberglass.

The department does not consider these alterations a setback to its plans for wind energy.

The windmill's rotor is mounted behind the tower. The prevailing theory is that when the rotor is turning, it passes into the "wind's shadow" each time it moves behind the tower. Mr. Ancona said engineers believe this causes momentary aerodynamic instabilities that generate the noise.

U.S. House Panel Adds $6 Billion To Defense Bill

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP) — The House Armed Services Committee approved a $53.2-billion defense authorization bill yesterday — $6.3 billion more than President Carter asked, including $2.3 billion more for Navy ships, $1.2 billion more for Air Force planes and $1.3 billion more for Navy planes.

The committee cut Mr. Carter's $86.7-million request for a new fleet of CX cargo planes, which would be used to ferry troops and equipment into areas such as the Middle East in Mr. Carter's plan to create a $10-billion "rapid-deployment force," partly in response to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

A committee statement said that it rejected most of Mr. Carter's requests for defense cuts because the cuts "were justified in hearings solely on budget-balancing grounds," not on changes in priorities. Committee members warned Defense Secretary Harold Brown at the first hearing that they did not believe his request met defense needs.

The $1.2-billion increase for Air Force planes includes $200 million to develop a variant of the canceled B-1 bomber, which would carry Cruise missiles. The biggest item in the $1.3 billion for Navy planes is $850 million for 24 additional F-18 jet fighters, the Navy's newest planes.



Andrei Gromyko meets press Friday in Paris.

Keystone

Gromyko Rejects Pressure For Soviet Troop Pullout

by Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, April 25 (IHT) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko asserted today that any attempts to pressure the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan were "a mirage, a waste of time and a waste of energy."

Speaking at a press conference that followed two days of extensive talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and other French officials, Mr. Gromyko acknowledged that disagreements existed over the Afghanistan issue. But both sides sought to downplay differences and emphasize their commitment to maintain good relations.

Although before the Gromyko visit Mr. Francois-Poncet had said that France would make clear its strong objections to the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, a joint communique issued by the Foreign Ministry today did not spell out the disagreements with the Russians and instead emphasized that the two countries would continue their regular contacts.

Mr. Gromyko said he found positive elements in ideas put forth by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing on the Afghan issue. As an example, he cited the French leader's suggestion that the Afghanis should handle their internal affairs without foreign interference and that the country should be nonaligned.

Statements Ignored

But Mr. Gromyko's remarks ignored previous public statements by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Francois-Poncet calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops and rejection of Soviet justifications for the intervention.

Furthermore, the Russians have always made clear that by "foreign interference" they mean the possible role played by Pakistan and other countries in aiding Afghan rebels against Soviet and Afghan government troops. The Soviet definition of "nonaligned" also includes pro-Russian Communist countries like Cuba.

Mr. Gromyko strongly denounced the reported Pakistani support for the Afghan rebels. "Pakistan knows that it cannot change the regime in Afghanistan," he said. "Is Pakistan prepared to always have hostile relations with Afghanistan?"

The Soviet foreign minister asserted that the Afghan issue had been overblown in importance and that East-West relations had begun to deteriorate well before the Soviet intervention. He attributed this to the United States' failure to ratify the SALT-2 agreement and to the NATO decision to modernize its nuclear arsenal with Cruise and Pershing missiles — a decision made to counter Soviet SS-20 nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe.

Dismisses Boycott

Mr. Gromyko minimized the significance of a boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow by the United States and Western European countries, and said that such an action would not affect Soviet foreign policy.

British Papers Face Stoppages

LONDON, April 25 (Reuters) — British national newspapers braced today for sudden stoppages after workers at printing plants yesterday prevented publication of The Sun.

Leaders of the National Graphical Association, the biggest print union, said they would extend disruptive action in Fleet Street newspapers owned by publishers with provincial interests. The union is campaigning for higher pay for members outside Fleet Street. Employers plan to start suspending 45,000 provincial craftsmen on Mouday. Negotiations in the dispute have broken down.

[The labor dispute is expected to interrupt operations at King & Hutchings in Uxbridge, the British printer of the International Herald Tribune, beginning Sunday night. In the event of a shutdown there, the IHT would supply its United Kingdom readers with papers printed in Paris.]

Says West Bank Plan Assumes Jordanian Naivete

Hussein Sees No Use in Talks With Israel

By David K. Shipler

AMMAN, Jordan (NYT) — Convinced that the Camp David peace process is proving to be a failure and that the United States has run out of options in the Middle East, King Hussein of Jordan is encouraging an initiative from Western Europe to reverse the slide toward what he fears could be a new clash of arms.

In a gloomy assessment of the situation in the region, King Hussein told three Western correspondents Wednesday night that he saw no promise in recent proposals that Jordan and Israel negotiate the future of a demilitarized West Bank. He said that such suggestions, by Shimon Peres, the leader of Israel's opposition Labor Party, assumed a startling naivete on Jordan's part.

"We certainly hope and pray that there will be a very basic change in Israel's attitude in the future," he declared. "But it's too early to say that we see any change, any promise, any alteration of concepts by Israelis, be they in power now or outside."

In a 45-minute interview at his palace, he also said that his country's relations with the United States were worse than at any time during his 27-year reign and that, while he wished to maintain the friendship that existed, he had decided to reduce his dependence on Washington as a source of weapons and buy from a variety of countries, possibly including the Soviet Union.

He contended that criticizing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan would not gain the United States any Moslem support while Jerusalem remained under Israeli control. And he criticized U.S. policy as lacking continuity, as yielding to election politics and to Israeli pressure.

Seen as Catalyst

King Hussein has long been regarded as moderate and therefore a potential catalyst in a settlement of the Palestinian problem. But he resisted what some of his aides describe as undiplomatic U.S. pressure to join the Camp David process after the fact; although Jordan was written into the agreement in September 1978, he said that he had never been consulted by Washington about his role.

Watching the process of peace between Egypt and Israel unfold, "the fears and suspicions we had over a long period of time came true," he said. "First of all, the view we had was that Israel was seeking to see Egypt removed from the scene and that the Egyptian-Israeli aspect of the conflict was the easiest one to address and resolve. The real problem is in the West Bank and Gaza, Jerusalem in particular, in terms of Palestinian rights on Palestinian soil."

The Camp David accords, which King Hussein described as "a shock" and "a nonstarter," provided for a measure of self-administration for the 1.2 million Palestinians who have lived under Israeli occupation since the 1967 war, but they do not remove the Israeli occupation or address the question of East Jerusalem, which Israel has annexed and refuses to treat as negotiable.

Negotiations among Egypt, Israel and the United States have made little progress on what powers are to be given to a Palestinian administrative council, with Israel insisting that they include only narrow municipal-type functions, not legislative or judicial authority. In addition, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, signaling his desire for perpetual Israeli control of the territories, has continued to sanction the building and expansion of Jewish settlements there.

"The Likud [Mr. Begin's governing faction] has shaken the world time and again by the ugly face of truth in terms of real intentions," King Hussein declared. He called Camp David and the drawn-out negotiations "an exercise by Israel to try to gain time, to try to create new realities on the ground and to change and alter the shape of facts to a point where the obstacles would be monumental in the face of any real attempt to arrive at a solution on the only basis that would be acceptable and would last.

"So this is where we are: a state of turmoil, a state of confusion, a state of growing anger and maybe even approaching a time when maybe even the hope could finally be lost . . . ," he continued. "And then we would be set again on a course toward a disaster that could not only affect people in this area, but in the whole world as well."

On the recent proposals by Mr. Peres that most of the West Bank be returned to Jordan with some security guarantees, such as demilitarization or the retention of Israeli outposts, King Hussein remarked: "I can't see much happening in that area. We in Jordan could not bargain over an inch of Palestinian territory, over any Palestinian rights." That, he said, was the role of the Palestinians themselves, through the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Labor was in power in Israel up to the time Begin appeared on the scene as prime minister and no success was achieved in all these years in trying to move toward the establishment of peace," he added. "After all these years, Peres, as intelligent as he is and as able as he is, or any other observer as well or involved political party, cannot seriously accept us to be as naive as all that."

Peres Tells Carter of Plan To Negotiate With Jordan

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT) — Shimon Peres, the Israeli opposition leader, outlined his party's proposals for a negotiated partition of the occupied West Bank yesterday in meetings with President Carter and other leading officials of the administration.

Mr. Peres told the president that Israel's Labor Party favored opening negotiations with King Hussein of Jordan on the future of the West Bank and would be prepared to return the heavily populated sectors to Jordanian control.

In a day that bore all the trappings of a state visit, the opposition leader met with Mr. Carter, Vice President Mondale, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, key senators and the press.

His invitation to meet with Mr. Carter — the first accorded by a U.S. president to an Israeli opposition leader — was bound to fuel speculation in the United States and abroad about a possible change of government in Israel. Prime Minister Menachem Begin is facing challenges within his own coalition, and Labor, which ruled Israel for 29 years, is hoping to force early elections.

With his high-visibility visit, Mr. Peres was clearly trying to build support for his party's more flexible approach to the Middle East negotiations.

Emerging from his 45-minute session with the president, Mr. Peres said he felt Mr. Carter shared his view of the West Bank question, although he added with a smile that the president was "not yet ready to become a member of the Labor Party."

Mr. Peres said later that the president had said that he "thinks like an Israeli" on four issues: the need for a unified Jerusalem, his opposition to an independent Palestinian state, his opposition to negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization and the need for strict adherence to the Camp David accords.

The Labor proposal is to return the heavily-populated areas of the West Bank to Jordan under an agreement by which they would remain demilitarized. Under the plan, Mr. Peres said, Israel would permanently retain the strategically significant areas, such as the defense line along the Jordan Valley.

He said that a Labor government would be willing to consider a freeze on new Israeli settlements in the occupied areas during negotiations and that, in any event, it would confine such construction to the areas it intended to keep.

Mr. Peres also said that Labor would support the implementation of a self-governing authority in the Gaza area, but that autonomy is "not a workable proposition" in the West Bank because of the Palestinian opposition to it.

The better approach, he said, would be "face-to-face" negotiation between Israel and Jordan, with the active encouragement of the United States, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Censorship Seen In Zimbabwe for Broadcast News

SALISBURY, April 25 (UPI) — The new Zimbabwean government has put censors in the newsroom of the national broadcasting network, broadcasting personnel say. They said the censors are altering or removing local and foreign news stories that they think do not reflect government thinking.

No similar action was taken against the national newspapers, which were never under formal government supervision. Rowland Fothergill, editor of the Herald newspaper, said white editors were teaching themselves "to think more like African nationalists."

The broadcast sources said censors will decide which foreign and local news agency stories to use, starting Monday. They said a member of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling party was moved to the ZBC premises in March, soon after Mr. Mugabe won the national election, and that two other censors came later.

They said the actual censorship began last week after the departure of a British Broadcasting Corp. team charged with recommending to the government how the network should be structured. Mr. Mugabe had said the structure needed revision because the ZBC had served governments fighting black guerrillas. The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corp. is a statutory body.

Hanoi Charges U.S. With 'Intimidation'

BANGKOK, April 25 (UPI) — Hanoi accused the United States today of intimidation against Vietnam, saying that U.S. Navy aircraft had buzzed a "foreign ship" conducting research for Vietnam in the South China Sea, and in so doing had violated international law on the freedom of navigation.

A Vietnam news agency broadcast monitored in Bangkok said, "On April 22, two U.S. Navy jets and one helicopter staged provocative acts of intimidation" against the ship. The broadcast, quoting a Foreign Ministry statement, located the incident east of the southern tip of Vietnam, but gave no other details.

European Banks Dismiss Report of Iran Withdrawal

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, April 25 (NYT) — European bankers yesterday dismissed as apparently untrue a statement by an Iranian central banker that Iran was making large withdrawals from Western European banks in expectation of new economic sanctions.

A Japanese financial newspaper reported that Iran was withdrawing funds from commercial banks in Japan and transferring them to financial institutions in Austria, Switzerland and other countries. But British and other European bankers said they saw no sign of any substantial fund shift in their areas in recent months, and that if any such move took place, it would mean very little to the market.

"I don't believe that's true," a Bank of England spokesman said of Wednesday's report from Hamburg. "There was around Christmas a little bit of evidence for that, but they didn't do it much, and then they put the money back again."

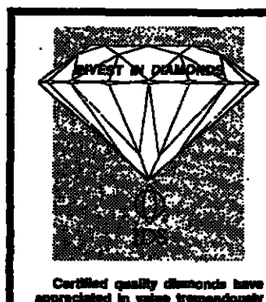
Ali Reza Nobari, governor of Iran's central bank, said Wednesday in Hamburg that Iran was moving its funds from West Europe to "other countries, including East-bloc countries." He did not say how much money might be involved. Estimates by international bankers of Iranian funds in European banks ranged from $1 billion to $4 billion.

Two commercial bankers were guarded in their comments, perhaps reflecting the loss of some time deposits that had come due. The bulk of the money held by Iran in European banks is in deposits that cannot be closed before maturity. But even if huge withdrawals were made, the money more than likely would show up elsewhere in the money market, recycled eventually back to the banks that lost the funds.

"Dollars are dollars, and eventually they have to be cleared in New York," one banker said. "It would probably just result in a bookkeeping entry" with the only probable effect being a marginal increase in interest rates.

Said another, who also saw no significant changes in the money market yesterday: "When the money's in the banking system, its there. They can always move it around, but it always winds up somewhere."

Bankers said they had received no official guidance on how to deal with any Iranian withdrawals, although one said of the overall situation, "We may know something in about a week." This source also suggested that banks with Iranian deposits coming due soon "must be sweating" about what it might take to replace them.



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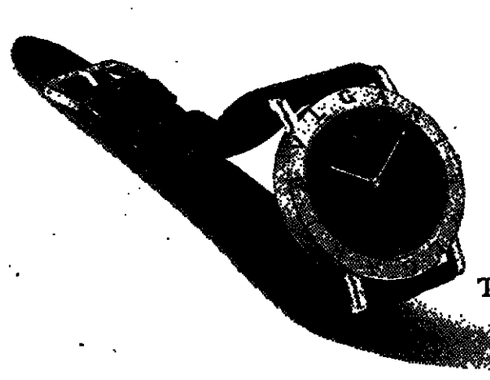
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Boycott Reverberations Apparent Cause

IOC Delays Choosing 1988 Olympics Site

By Kenneth Reich

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April 25 (LAT) — The International Olympic Committee executive board has decided to postpone for one year, from 1981 until 1982, the date for selecting the site of the 1988 Olympics, in another apparent consequence of the spreading boycott of the Moscow Games.

Although the action must be ratified by the IOC membership when it meets in Moscow in July, ratification of such matters is customarily automatic.

IOC officials said that the unannounced decision came in part because the prospective candidates for the 1988 Summer Games — Melbourne, Brussels and Nagoya, Japan — were re-evaluating their plans in light of the boycott.

Another onetime prospective 1988 candidate, London, bowed out earlier after officials there expressed doubt that the British capital could afford the Games that year.

A second reason for the postponement is that if the 1988 selections were made next year, they would be made during the World Olympic Congress, scheduled for Baden-Baden, West Germany.

IOC officials fear that if West Germany boycotts the Moscow Games, as urged by the government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Communist nations will refuse to go to Baden-Baden. The congress then would, no doubt be moved to a neutral site, but the process might be *difficult and time-consuming.*

White House Optimism

Olympic cities have generally been chosen six years in advance instead of seven, but the IOC had been experimenting with giving host cities more time to prepare.

Although the latest change simply reverts to the traditional schedule, it is viewed as another sign of the uncertainty caused by the Carter administration's advocacy of a Moscow boycott to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The boycott gained an important adherent yesterday when the Chinese Olympic Committee officially announced it would not send a team to Moscow.

Zhong Shitong, chairman of the Peking-based committee, said the decision could still be reversed if Soviet troops withdrew fully from Afghanistan by May 24, the deadline for accepting Moscow's invitation.

In Washington, high White House and State Department sources said they were more optimistic than ever about the boycott, which they said more than 60 countries would back.

Boycott Sentiment

At the White House, a senior official told the Los Angeles Times that France was expected to follow the West German government lead and endorse the boycott. He said it was likely that the British Olympic Association would reverse its March 25 decision to attend the Games.

The White House official pointed to a 442-8 vote in the West German Bundestag, the federal diet, endorsing the Bonn government's boycott call, as an indication of the strength of boycott sentiment in Western Europe.

Vitaly Smirnov, chief operating executive of the Moscow Games, said in Lausanne yesterday that the Russians would not regard May 24 as the final date for entering a team in the Olympics.

He told the Los Angeles Times that if the U.S. Olympic Committee decided to send a team, it would be welcome in Moscow even if it gave only one week's notice.

The Carter administration, however, has called the U.S. boycott final, and there has been no reason to hope Soviet troops will be withdrawn soon from Afghanistan.

96 Cubans Fly to San Jose, Renewing Hope for Airlift

From Agency Dispatches

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 25 — A total of 96 Cuban exiles, mostly teen-agers and five women, arrived last night in San Jose aboard a Costa Rican jetliner, raising hopes that the airlift of the refugees would be resumed.

The planeload of exiles arrived after two Costa Rican officials — Carlos Aguilar, chief of staff of the Foreign Ministry, and Juan Francisco Peralta, a ranking member of the Public Security Ministry — negotiated for 13 hours with Cuba's deputy foreign minister, Ricardo Alarcon.

But Mr. Aguilar and Mr. Peralta, who were aboard the plane, declined to say whether the flight meant that the air shuttle between San Jose and Havana would resume. They also declined to say whether the newly arrived exiles would stay permanently in Costa Rica.

A group of youths aboard the Costa Rican BAC-111 airliner that arrived at San Jose's airport said that they had been waiting to be picked up by U.S. fishing boats at Mariel, a Cuban port near Havana, to go toward Miami. Instead, they said, Cuban police put them on a bus that took them to Havana's airport, and they were put aboard the plane for Costa Rica.

Boats Reach Florida

In Key West, Fla., meanwhile, nine boats carrying a total of 536 refugees had arrived by late yesterday, immigration officials said, bringing to 1,004 the number of refugees who have landed since Sunday, when President Fidel Castro of Cuba told exiles living in Florida that they could pick up relatives at Mariel, the gateway for the sea operation. U.S. immigration officials had demanded that the operation be ended, then backed down yesterday.

A prominent exile claimed early today that a leading Cuban official had assured him the door was open to all would-be emigrants. Napolean Vilaboa, organizer of the refugee transport by boat, said in Miami that he had received the assurances yesterday from Rene Rodriguez, president of the Institute of Friendship With the People.

"He told me the Cuban government won't put any obstacles [in the way of] the people who want to leave the country," said Mr. Vilaboa, a member of the exile Committee of 75 that negotiated with Mr. Castro in 1978 for the release of 3,000 political prisoners.

"He said the people who want to go to the United States, they [Cuban authorities] won't push them to other countries," Mr. Vilaboa said, adding that he understood the policy also would apply to air evacuations.

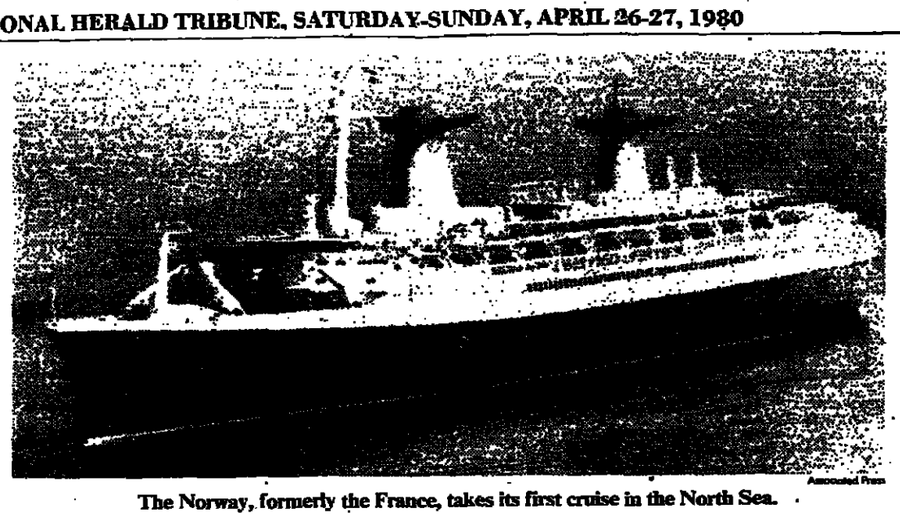
The Cuban government suspended the flights last Friday. On Wednesday, Cuba said that Costa Rica would have to guarantee that any new exiles would stay in Costa Rica permanently because all of the exiles would have to travel directly from Cuba to the countries where they wanted to live.

Costa Rica originally said that it would take 300 Cubans, and then offered to take all of the estimated 10,800 who had sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. Costa Rica later backed off when Cuba said it would send the 10,800 on condition that they stayed in Costa Rica.

Nearly all of the 416 Cuban exiles who have arrived in Costa Rica have said that they want to live in the United States.

Antigua Party Retained

ST. JOHN'S, Antigua, April 25 (UPI) — Prime Minister Vere Bird's Antigua Labor Party was returned to office by a large majority in yesterday's parliamentary election. The party is expected to seek full independence from Britain by Nov. 1.



The Norway, formerly the France, takes its first cruise in the North Sea.

'France' Becomes Tourist-Class 'Norway'

(Continued from Page 1)

catering to the middle class. In our world, it really makes more sense."

So the carpets in the game rooms will have ace-of-spades motifs and the rear deck restaurant will have food cases that look like they were bought from a delicatessen supply house. The music will come from people like Jimmy Szereto and Charley Guarria, who grew up in New York's Henry Street, and dinner will be served by Charles Cave, from Barbados, who said he never really had been a waiter before.

The refitting essentially took 36 weeks. It turned the Norway into a ship that could be run less expensively than the France was and at a greater yield.

Traveling the North Atlantic most of the time, the France ran with two engines with a total output of about 160,000 horsepower and at top speed of about 34 knots. Because the Norway will be in the Caribbean's relatively calm waters, it was decided to take the forward *turbine out of service.* This left about 70,000 horsepower, enough for the ship to do 24 knots in sea trials last week.

The decks were remodeled to make the Norway into a ship of pools, three of them, including one between the two funnels. The passenger capacity was increased to 2,400 compared to about 2,000 on the France, while the crew was being reduced from 1,300 to 785.

"The France was known for its cuisine," Capt. Hauge said. "It had a very special kind of luxury. We cater to the average person. Ninety-five percent of our passengers are American. This kind of person really doesn't want a steward behind each chair, or someone waiting outside every cabin door."

Guy Kerignard, one of the original captains of the France and one of seven of the old ship's crew hired to help break the Norway in, was on board for the handing-over ceremony.

"As a sailor, I'm satisfied with what has happened to my old ship. This is better than it was just being tied up," Mr. Kerignard said. "As a Frenchman, however, I would have liked it to have been at least refitted in France if it couldn't be operated by a French company. As far as I can see, they've adapted the ship well for what they want."

The Norway is to sail from here to Oslo next Tuesday and then on to New York before starting its regular cruises. At an average cost of about $140 a day for each passenger, the ship's normal run will be Miami to Little San Salvador, an island in the Bahamas that Mr. Kloster bought for $3.5 million, then on to St. Thomas in the U.S. Virgin Islands before returning to its Miami base.

Californian Guilty of Financial Misconduct

House Unit Votes to Censure Rep. Wilson

WASHINGTON, April 25 (LAT) — The House Ethics Committee yesterday voted, 10 to 2, to recommend that the House censure Rep. Charles Wilson, D-Calif., and oust him as chairman of a postal subcommittee because of financial misconduct.

The committee last week found the 62-year-old congressman guilty on 8 of 15 charges, including the acceptance of $10,500 from a Los Angeles businessman who had an interest in legislation before Congress and the conversion of $25,000 in campaign funds to Rep. Wilson's personal use. He was exonerated on bribery and salary kickback charges.

Rep. Charles Bennett, D-Fla., chairman of the 12-member committee, which is divided evenly between Democrats and Republicans, said he expects to lay the committee's recommendations before the House within two weeks. With early approval expected, the House action could come well before the June 3 California primary, in which Rep. Wilson seeks re-election.

Rep. Wilson was said to have left for California when the committee announced its action. But his attorney, Walter Bonner of Washington, issued a statement calling the recommendation of censure "outrageously unfair and unjust." Mr. Bonner said the eight charges on which Rep. Wilson was found guilty were "minor" and "ancient," all at least seven years old.

The lawyer attacked the finding as unfair because of the time lapse and on ground that the committee acts as prosecutor, judge and jury. These issues had been raised earlier during consideration of the Wilson case and rejected by the committee.

Few House members expressed sympathy with the contention that the statute of limitations should apply to congressional conduct.

A California associate who has known Rep. Wilson for much of his 18-year tenure said he believed the congressman might withdraw his candidacy for a 10th term, despite reports that political sentiment remains strong for him in his home district.

"If he was planning on running again, he would have gone home at Easter instead of to the Virgin Islands," the associate said.

As chairman of the postal operations subcommittee of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Rep. Wilson went to the Virgin Islands to inspect postal operations there.

In Settlement With White House

Mobil Agrees Not to Apply $30 Million in Price Rises

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON, April 25 (LAT) — The Mobil Oil Co., ending a bitter public dispute with President Carter, agreed yesterday to forgo $30 million in future price increases to comply with White House anti-inflation standards.

The compromise was announced by the White House and Mobil almost four weeks after Mr. Carter denounced the company, accusing it of overcharging its customers by $45 million in the last quarter of 1979.

Mobil, saying that Mr. Carter's *statements were politically motivated,* had insisted that it was in compliance with the price code issued by the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

The oil company — the second largest in the country — said its profit margin grew in part because it had responded to Carter administration pleas to stockpile home heating oil in the second quarter of 1979.

In announcing the settlement, White House press secretary Jody Powell said the White House believed that Mobil's contention was strong enough to warrant the $30-million settlement.

To reach the $30-million goal by Sept. 30, a Mobil spokesman said, the company will not make the price increases that it normally would have been allowed by the price regulations on a variety of petroleum products.

The agreement means that Mobil is now in compliance with the price standards for the year ended last Sept. 30, the White House said.

Mr. Carter had singled out Mobil in a March 28 speech to the National Conference of State Legislatures, saying that the firm had refused to take corrective action to bring itself into compliance with the voluntary program.

In yesterday's announcement, however, the White House said that the wage-price council "accepts that Mobil had endeavored to interpret and apply the price standards in good faith," and blamed "honest differences of interpretation" for the dispute. The statements were understood to have been necessary to win acceptance of the settlement from Mobil.

T.K. Finletter Dies; USAF Ex-Secretary

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT) — Thomas K. Finletter, 86, a former secretary of the Air Force, died here yesterday. He was a former head of the Marshall Plan in London and a former U.S. ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

He came to national attention in 1948 as the principal author of a report, "Survival in the Air Age," which led to a tripling of U.S. military air power and prompted President Harry S Truman to appoint him secretary of the Air Force during the Korean War.

Yet, at the same time that he was promoting a military buildup and the development of the hydrogen bomb, Mr. Finletter helped found the United World Federalists, an anti-war organization. He later campaigned, in books and newspaper articles, for universal disarmament and for cooperation with the Soviet Union, China and other Communist nations.

The scion of a Philadelphia family long identified with the legal profession, he studied at the University of Pennsylvania, interrupted his education to enlist in the Army and serve in France, and then returned to take his law degree in 1920.

In France he met Gretchen Blaine Damrosch, the daughter of Walter Damrosch, the orchestra conductor. They were married and settled in New York in 1920.

As a lawyer, he specialized in bankruptcy law and was the author of several standard works in the field. His introduction to public service came just before World War II, when he was appointed a special assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

In 1945, he served as a consultant to the U.S. delegation at the San Francisco conference that drafted a charter for the United Nations. It was then that he moved into the postwar international sphere, with his association with the United World Federalists and his appointment by Truman to head the task force on the future of U.S. air power.

After his report had galvanized public opinion in favor of a strong Air Force, Mr. Finletter was at pains to assert that he favored a strong defense "purely as a deterrent and countermeasure," and not as a threat to other nations.

If this approach caused distress to his fellow workers in the peace movement, they did not cast him out. Truman sent him to Britain to take charge of Marshall Plan aid there. He returned in 1949 to practice law, but a year later was again drafted for public service as head of the Air Force.

He was to be called on a decade later by President John F. Kennedy for the post of permanent representative to NATO.

U.S. May Ask UN To Probe Soviet 'Chemical War'

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI) — The United States may ask the United Nations to look into recurrent charges that the Soviet Union and its allies are engaged in chemical warfare against civilians and rebel troops in Afghanistan and Indochina.

"In some cases chemical weapons may have been used against defenseless civilians in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia," Under Secretary of State Matthew Nimetz told two House panels yesterday. He raised the possibility that Washington might take the matter to the UN General Assembly this fall.

"We regard it as highly likely that Soviet invasion forces have used nonlethal chemical agents in their efforts to suppress the Afghan resistance," he said. "Chances are about even" lethal agents also have been used.

Mr. Nimetz pointed to continuing reports of the use of lethal and nonlethal agents by Vietnam and the pro-Hanoi regimes of Cambodia and Laos against rebels and civilians.

"We are not in a position to either confirm to disprove conclusively reports of the use of chemical weapons in remote areas where the U.S. government has no presence," he said. "But the issue is significantly serious and the reports of sufficient significance and credibility to warrant a thorough, impartial international investigation."

Leader of Breakaway Sect In India Killed in Ambush

NEW DELHI, April 25 (AP) — Unidentified assailants shot and killed Gurbachan Singh, controversial leader of a breakaway sect denounced by orthodox followers of the Sikh religion, last night outside his headquarters in northwest Delhi, his followers said.

Mr. Singh was getting out of his car when two persons threw hand grenades and opened fire from an upper floor of the Nirankari headquarters, a spokesman for the sect said, adding that the grenades did not explode.

Police confirmed the killing, and said a companion of Mr. Singh also was slain. They said no arrests had been made.

The religious leader was pronounced dead on arrival at a hospital. Nirankari headquarters announced he would be cremated Sunday.

He had escaped several earlier attempts on his life, at least two of them ambushes in which followers of his and orthodox Sikhs died.

Mr. Singh, in his late 50s, was the guru, or revered leader, of the Nirankaris, a religious sect whose men wear turbans and beards like the Sikhs. Orthodox Sikhs do not believe in living gurus and boycott the Nirankaris and their writings.

Nineteen persons died in a clash between Nirankaris and orthodox Sikhs using firearms, wooden staves and daggers April 13, 1979, at Amritsar, northwest India, where Mr. Singh was holding a service. He and some disciples were charged with murder but were acquitted after the case was moved out of the Sikh-dominated state of Punjab.

Five months later, 12 persons were killed and 75 wounded in a clash between the two sects at Kanpur, 225 miles southeast of New Delhi.

India's Sikh population was 10.3 million in 1971, when the last census was taken. The Nirankari population is estimated at more than 100,000.

The Nirankaris broke from the orthodox Sikhs as a "purification" movement about 1800. In 1873 the Nirankaris split into rival groups.

Gurbachan Singh was the son of Avtar Singh, the Nirankari guru who in 1957 composed the Nirankari religious scriptures known as the "Avtar Bani," which orthodox Sikhs maintain blasphemes their religion.

UN Force Leaves Sinai

CAIRO (UPI) — The UN force that once manned the buffer zone between Egyptian and Israeli troops in the Sinai desert officially ended its work yesterday. The zone is now occupied by joint patrols and surveyed by U.S. civilians.

DEATH NOTICE

Count Hans CZERNIN and his family are sad to announce the death of
Countesse Gerta CZERNIN
on April 23rd, 1980, at the age of 73.
According to her wishes the deceased will be cremated at a private ceremony.
A mass will be held in honor of her memory on Monday, April 28th, 1980, at 6:30 p.m., in the Chapelle Saint-Louis-des-Invalides, 6 Boulevard des Invalides, 75007 PARIS.

George Joseph Hecht

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP) — George Joseph Hecht, 84, who established an empire of magazines, audiovisual materials and books on children and child-rearing and championed child-welfare programs and population control, died here Wednesday.

His publishing interests started with Parents' Magazine, which he began in 1926 as a 30-year-old bachelor, and later included Humpty Dumpty's Magazine, Children's Digest and Baby Care. He sold Parents' Magazine Enterprises in 1970, subsequently regained control of and sold it two years ago to Gruner and Jahr, a large German publishing concern. Hecht also owned F.A.O. Schwarz, the elegant Fifth Avenue toy store, from 1963 to 1970 and expanded its operation to 16 branches.

Herman H. Dinsmore

MEMPHIS, April 25 (AP) — Herman H. Dinsmore, 79, a retired copy editor on the foreign news desk at The New York Times, died yesterday. He was the author of "All the News That Fits," a critical analysis of The Times, and of "The Bleeding of America," a book about international politics.

Alexander Ivanovich Oparin

MOSCOW, April 25 (AP) — Alexander Ivanovich Oparin, 86, a prominent Soviet biochemist noted for his research into the origins of life on Earth, died Monday, Tass reported yesterday.

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Swiss nationals or holders of valid Swiss work permit would be at an advantage.
Area interviews will be scheduled for May. Please respond by mail only, enclosing resume to: Personnel Department, Mrs. A. Mallac,

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Memorex and Olivetti in Manufacturing Joint Venture



Signing the joint venture agreement, Enrico Pesatori (right) for Olivetti and Reto Braun for Memorex.

Memorex and Olivetti have set up a joint venture company to develop, produce and market 8 inch mini-Winchester fixed disc drives.
The mixed capital manufacturing company has a 60% investment by Olivetti Peripheral Equipment (OPE), a subsidiary of the Olivetti Group and a 40% Memorex investment.
Technical and financial resources will be provided by Olivetti for the joint venture company to manufacture a range of 8 inch hard disc drives, designed and developed by the Memorex Mini Disc Drive Company. Olivetti will acquire a ten percent share holding in this development company, a subsidiary of Memorex Corporation, and will also provide technological assistance in the design of future products.
Production of the first product, the Memorex 101 drive is scheduled to commence in the Ivrea Industrial Area of Italy in the last quarter of 1980 and the first deliveries are expected at the end of the year. The products are intended both for inclusion in Olivetti's future systems line and for Memorex's European market.
Olivetti's Directors stated that "the agreement with Memorex, a technologically advanced company with a considerable presence in the OEM disc unit market, will make it possible to obtain production volumes in addition to Olivetti's requirements and thus achieve substantial economies of scale".
Commenting on the announcement, Reto Braun, President of Memorex Europe, said "There is a rapidly expanding market for these high technology, compact drives, for both word processing and small business systems applications. This agreement with Olivetti will mean that Memorex will be able to participate fully in the development of this important European market for 8-inch drives".
OPE was constituted in 1979 to cover all Olivetti's activities relating to peripheral printing units and magnetic support units. It is also active in the OEM market.
The 8-inch disc drive joint venture follows two other agreements already signed between the two companies. In March 1979, it was announced that Olivetti would market the Memorex range of IBM-compatible terminals in Italy. This range included the 1377 terminal display supplied to the European market from Memorex's Liege production facility.
In June last year, a second agreement was concluded for Memorex to purchase a new high speed terminal printer designed and produced by Olivetti in Ivrea. This printer, directly connected to Memorex 1377 display station enables a user to obtain, within a few seconds, the information displayed on the video display unit without having to pass through a data transmission network. The special interfacing which makes this possible was designed and developed in Liege.

LIEGE
Manufacturing for Europe

Memorex's principal European manufacturing operations are based in Liege, Belgium. Computer tapes, flexible discs, disc packs, terminals and terminal control units are manufactured or assembled by a workforce of over 360. Centrally located, Liege is also the main distribution centre for all Memorex computer media and equipment products in Europe.

The Liege plant was initially established in 1969 to manufacture computer tape. The complete dry-end process is performed at Liege, including slitting, testing, certification, auditing and packing, in a full "clean room" environment. Liege is currently manufacturing tape at the rate of one million reels per year. The Memorex range of flexible discs is also tested and packaged in the same environment prior to final auditing and warehousing. Memorex disc cartridges and disc packs are hand assembled in carefully controlled environments and fully tested.
More recently, Liege began manufacturing equipment products — for example, three communications products : the 1377 terminal display, the 1373 screen printer, and the 1270 terminal control unit. In the case of the 1373 screen printer, it was specified, developed as well as manufactured in Europe.
In addition to its manufacturing role, Liege acts as a testing, repair and support centre for the full range of Memorex products. Ideally placed in the heart of Europe, Liege has the additional responsibility as the centre for the distribution of products manufactured by the parent company and other suppliers.



Proprietary oxide coating, rigorous testing of each tape supplied, and the advanced "SuperReel" are some of the key factors that have established Memorex as the leading supplier of computer tape in Europe.

Quality of Service

At the recent Field Engineering Conference held in Monte Carlo from 9 to 12 April, Reto Braun, the President of Memorex Europe, announced the change of name of the European Field Engineering operation to Customer Engineering to reflect its commitment to providing customer satisfaction.
Memorex has organised its European Customer Engineering as a separate business with its own revenue and profit targets. This division is the largest IBM orientated force in Europe. Of the 800 staff, 630 are front line engineers who are backed by professional management, and European teams specialising in hardware, software, logistics and training. They support 4000 customers for the Corporation's computer equipment products and 10000 for its media products. The total Customer Engineering revenue has now reached in excess of $40 million.
Following a call, an engineer is usually on site well within two hours. To ensure that special problems are dealt with appropriately, there is a formal fault reporting procedure. This approach ensures that appropriate expertise is brought to the site with the minimum of delay.
The majority of the European inventory of spare parts is held on, or near to, the sites where it may be needed. Computerised inventory control systems identify the nearest available part to the location where it is required. These systems also help management optimise the size and distribution of spares holdings.
A European team of high calibre experts backs up the specialists in each country. This team is responsible both for problem solving, and maintaining and improving the quality of maintenance. Input to the training centre ensures that courses are constantly improved in the light field experience.

Memorex's European Marketing Philosophy

There have been a lot of developments in the Computer market both worldwide and in Europe, particularly in the last few years. How has Memorex changed to adapt itself to the changing market conditions ?

Memorex entered the computer market originally as a computer media manufacturer, diversifying later into the market for IBM-compatible peripherals. We have now gone a step further than being a plug compatible manufacturer — we are offering alternative products, often quite different from those offered by IBM and which are aimed at helping users protect their investment in their computer system.

That is in the end user market. In the OEM equipment market, we are responding to the growing, and understandable, tendency towards the support of European manufacturers by looking for opportunities for joint ventures with European suppliers.

Taking your first point first, what do you mean by "protecting a user's investment" ?

IBM encourages users to keep buying new equipment and discard the old. Memorex, on the other hand, develops products that avoid or overcome obsolescence. This obviously protects the user's investment.

Can you give me some examples of these products ?

In the last twelve months alone, Memorex has introduced three important new products — an Intelligent Dual Interface to increase throughput, a Disc Cache Memory to improve access times, and a new 635 megabyte per spindle Disc Drive — the largest capacity drive in the market.

The first of these Memorex "investment protection" systems, Intelligence Dual Interface (IDI), is for users requiring more throughput.
It means the provision of a second path to a string of disc drives. This allows two spindles in the same string to be read or written to at the same time. Throughput improvements of as much as 45% have been achieved using this facility.

The Disc Cache interposes semiconductor memory between a bank of conventional disc drives and the CPU. A microprocessor is used to ensure that the most frequently used records are held in the cache memory where they can be accessed 15 to 20 times as quickly as from the disc files.

This product is aimed at users who need improved response times.
The Memorex double density, 635 megabyte per spindle drive not only stores data at a lower cost per megabyte, it also enables users to increase their online storage capacity without increasing floor space, power or air-conditioning requirements.

These all help the user get more from his existing system, thus protecting his investment.

How do you relate these benefits to the total European installed base of IBM equipment ?

The total value of IBM systems in Europe is probably over $40 billion, and is being added to at the rate of some $3 billion a year.

User's monthly rental can range from as little as $5,000 to as much as $700,000, and really big users may have installations worth well into seven figures — remember this does not include the cost of systems and software development, people or the computer room.
In the current economic climate with constrained budgets, this represents a very considerable opportunity for savings.

So what you are really saying is that users are turning to alternative suppliers both to get more from their systems and to protect their initial investment.

Exactly that. By installing Memorex's products, users are able to make their existing systems work harder and delay upgrading their processors. In some cases they can "leap-frog", avoiding the cost and dislocation of one change — simply waiting for the next step function in performance to be introduced by IBM and then upgrading.

What about other peripherals such as printers, tape drives and memory ?

In the field of add-on memory,



Reto Braun, President, Memorex Europe, answers questions on the Corporation's marketing philosophy.

Memorex can usually supply to a capacity above the IBM-imposed limits.

With printers, Memorex has come up with a product, the 4771 printer, which overcomes the problem of upgrade without costly re-programming, at the same time as maintaining compatibility with the widely used IBM 1403.

In tape drives, we offer a wide range with a number of operational and data protection features which have made them extremely attractive to users.

IBM is strongly advocating its networking philosophy — SNA —. What is Memorex's reaction ?

We are offering teleprocessing solutions that will enable to make the most of what they have; SNA is expensive to implement in terms of memory and software charges. Agreed, some users need the all-embracing solutions proffered by SNA, but many do not. This is why Memorex has been so successful with its 1270 communications controller, a product which is nearly ten years old. The 1270 is of course being enhanced with capabilities like the attachment to X.25 public switching networks.

Does Memorex see itself as a supplier to the explosive small business systems market ?

Yes, certainly. Memorex's range of peripherals for the IBM System/3 processor coupled with its Super/3 software package allows users to move from batch processing to online working with their existing hardware. The IBM solution is to start again with a completely different system. For the longer term, we are already beginning to offer peripherals for use with IBM System/34 and System/38.

With all this emphasis on user investment protection, how does Memorex protect its users' investments in Memorex equipment ?

We have a policy of, where possible, developing from existing products. That is why a Memorex disc drive controller installed five years ago can, suitably upgraded, still be used to run Memorex's latest disc drive products.
Similarly, when Memorex announced double density versions of its 100 megabyte disc drives, it offered users the possibility of upgrading their drives in the field to 200 megabytes.

Where does Memorex fit into the league of alternative suppliers ?

Number one. We have the largest independent field engineering force in Europe, serving over 4,000 customers, and offer the widest range of alternatives.

Now back to your second point. What is the position regarding your OEM business in Europe ?

Well, as I said, we are seeking opportunities for co-operation with European manufacturers. We have already entered into a joint manufacturing venture with Olivetti and we are actively in discussion with two other European companies.

Finally, how do you perceive the future for Memorex ?

We have a substantial research and development programme which is directed squarely at the needs of the market place. We are investing in intensive research into, for instance, thin film head and media technologies which are being included in the next generation of disc peripherals.
I believe that we are in a very strong position technologically, which will enable us to continue to offer users alternatives which will give them Investment Protection.

Memorex Offers 4300 Users a Range of Alternatives

The Memorex 3640 drives, which have been on the market for nearly three years — over 600 units have been sold in Europe — are fully compatible with the IBM model 3340 disc storage subsystem with the advantage of an average 20% reduction in seek time.
Further advantages to 4300 users soon became very apparent. The 3640 offers removable disc storage in contrast to the fixed disc IBM models 3310 and 3370. At no conversion cost, the 3640 provided an easy transition from system 370 to 4300. Additionally, users of the IBM System/3 can upgrade their 3640 drives to 4300.

Early Installations

Closely following the early installations by IBM of its new 4331 processor, one of the earliest users of the 3640 in its new role, is Procter and Gamble which has installed a string at its Milan Computer Centre in September last year on its a 4331 system. At the end of March 1980, there were approaching 100 users of IBM 4300 systems who have ordered and installed 3640 drives from Memorex.

Double Density Drives and IDI Installed at Akzo

Akzo, a Dutch chemical multinational with around 80,000 employees, comprises six major divisions, dealing with the production of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, consumer products, coating and synthetic fibres. In the US the subsidiary company bears the name Akzona.
At Akzo Headquarters, located in Arnhem in the Netherlands, a variety of data processing services is performed, both for the holding company and for the divisions. Applications range from the administrative and commercial to the technical and scientific data processing fields.
For many years, Akzo has been using Memorex equipment for their information storage and retrieval and data communications. Currently installed equipment includes 3650 and 3652 disc storage subsystems, all equipped with IDI (Intelligent Dual Interface), Memorex 1270 transmission control units and 1377 display stations.
Akzo says that Memorex has been selected because of the equipment's unique features, such as IDI, offering greatly improved access to on-line data. In addition, Memorex' experience in disc technology played an important role.

1000th Tape Drive for KGRZ



In April this year, the 1000th Memorex 3220 tape drive was delivered to KRGZ, the Hesse, West Germany, State Data Processing Bureau.
The 3220 range being plug compatible with IBM 3420 tape drives, connects to all the larger IBM mainframes. Since their introduction in March 1978, these tape drives have gained wide user acceptance in 14 countries throughout Europe. Advanced design, features include microprocessors in both drives and controllers.
The reputation of the 3220 in the European market has been fully confirmed by the findings of Datapro's latest independent user survey on plug compatible tape drives. When compared with tape drives from IBM and other vendors, user ratings showed it as top in all categories — ease of operation, hardware reliability, effectiveness and promptness of maintenance service.

100th Tape Drive in the UK goes to the Stock Exchange

During the second week in December, the 100th Memorex 3220 tape drive was delivered to the London Stock Exchange. According to the Stock Exchange's manager of computer services, Jim Bartley, the decision to install 16 Memorex tape drives and a dual controller was made on the strength of several factors.
Space saving in the rapidly expanding computer installation, anticipated improvements in the maintenance of the tape library through real time monitoring of tape performance and easier maintenance due to fewer moving parts are the main technical reasons for the choice.
The Stock Exchange installation already had two megabytes of Memorex add-on memory. Memorex disc drives, a 1270 communications controller and a number of 1377 visual display units.

MEMOREX
MEMOREX

To: IBM Users

Subject: Protecting your Computer Investment

Every few years, IBM brings out a completely new computer system.
Your DP manager will find it irresistible — more processing power, more features and apparently better value for money.
But the hidden costs can be enormous. All the disruption of installation, plus the outdating and devaluing of your present system, not to mention the need to buy more computer power than you actually require for a year or two.
Memorex has the answer.
We can offer special products, using the latest technology, to get all the extra performance you want from your existing system.
For example, our new double-density disc drives hold twice the data in the same floor space. And, if you need your data more quickly, we have two new microprocessor-based systems, which can dramatically improve your throughput and access times.
We can even double your printing speed without altering a single program.
If you prefer evolution to revolution, and want to get the best out of your present computer investment, talk to Memorex.
50 offices serving Europe.

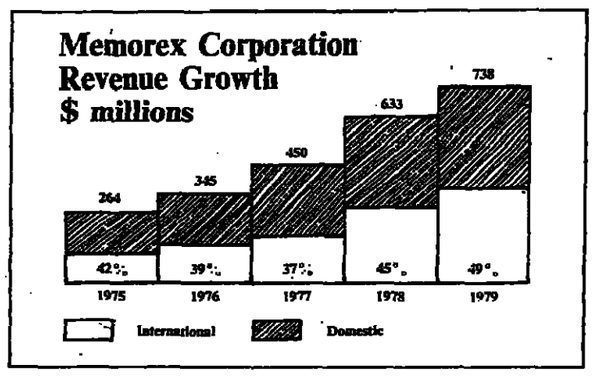
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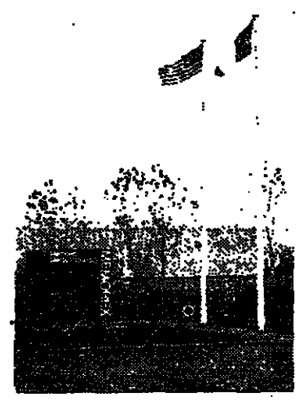
EUROPE
A Major Growth Area for Memorex

Memorex Corporation started business in 1961 with the manufacture of computer tape. Now, from its headquarters in Santa Clara, it controls a total of 130 locations worldwide with a staff in excess of 12,000 employees. Revenue growth for the last five years has been rapid: the Memorex Corporation is growing at a rate of over 30% per annum. The international contribution has also grown significantly; from approximately 40% in 1975, it accounted for nearly half the corporation's revenues last year — a third from Europe.



Geographically, Memorex is organised into three regions. One covers the United States, another the Americas and Asia, while the third encompasses Europe, the Middle East and Africa.
In Europe, Memorex has operating companies in 14 countries with over 2,000 employees. They support and service 14,000 European computer users who have installed Memorex computer equipment or are using Memorex computer media.
Memorex's record of growth in Europe is impressive. A big leap of 70% in 1978 was largely due to the acquisition of Telex's European operation, but last year internal growth was still strong at 29%.
Memorex's European operations are enhanced by having a manufacturing base at Liege. Since 1969, this plant has provided the company with an independent manufacturing and engineering facility in Europe. Originally, Liege manufactured computer tape. Later, it moved into the assembly of disc products and more recently began manufacturing Memorex's communications equipment range.
There is another Memorex facility near Dublin, manufacturing Media Products. In addition, there are engineering and refurbishing centres in Liege, London, Paris, Milan and Frankfurt.

New Audio Plant in Ireland



Memorex Media Products facility at Clondalkin, near Dublin in the Republic of Ireland, where Memorex manufactures blank audio cassettes for the European market. Officially opened in November 1979, the 40,000 sq ft plant at present employs 70 people. This will rise to over 300 in the next few years.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Saturday-Sunday, April 26-27, 1980

A Tremendous U.S. Need

After almost half a year President Carter has concluded that the release of the American hostages in Tehran could not be obtained through the Iranian government. It is hard to blame him. There is little to suggest that his judgment was wrong. As a result, he took a major risk that cost eight American lives and almost certainly put the hostages in greater danger. It would be cheap to say he was wrong to take the risk, because if the rescue operation had succeeded, even with some loss of life, the president would have been hailed as a hero. But Mr. Carter is right when he says he is responsible. He would have reaped the benefits of success, and he must accept the consequences of failure. They are substantial.

Even though the action was aborted, the United States initiated a military operation against those holding the hostages. The president was careful to say that it was "not motivated by hostility to Iran or the Iranian people." Nevertheless, the militants will have to respond. At the least they can be expected to scatter the hostages around the city. The worst case is self-evident. The president has done the little he can to prevent that possibility by announcing grimly that the United States continues "to hold the government of Iran responsible for the safety of the hostages." But if his warning proves inadequate, Mr. Carter will undoubtedly feel compelled to take further selective military action, a response the United States, its allies and Iran all hope to avoid.

The failure of the rescue operation will also damage the United States and, residually, its allies. The inevitable invidious comparisons will be made between the United States' failure and the successes of other countries such as Israel and West Germany. In Western Europe, where there is a growing perception that the United States is no longer a match for the Soviet Union across the board of strategic and tactical possibilities, there will be gallows humor despite the underlying assumption that if the United States hangs, so does Europe.

And, of course, there will be the political damage. Mr. Carter's reputation for competence, which has slipped so badly since Camp David that it barely registers on the meter, may not recover this time. If Ronald Reagan or Ted Kennedy have the sense to keep their mouths shut, this disaster could make one or the other of them president. But this is not a time for personal or national ambitions to dominate an increasingly dangerous situation. There is a tremendous need in the United States for responsible and constructive behavior that transcends partisan differences, and among the allies for an attitude that rises above frustration with the Carter administration and *sauve qui peut*.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Coherence on the Budget

As the first floor debates on the 1981 budget heat up in both houses of Congress, it is important to remember that they involve two very different disputes. One is substantive — guns versus butter, or who gets what. The second concerns procedures and jurisdictions: The budget committees are trying to make Congress stick to the decisions it has already reached on the budget totals through the legislative year.

In a way it is the second, less exciting argument that is the more important. *Can* the federal government discipline itself? Few Americans seem now to believe it really can.

The issue around which the fight is forming is called "reconciliation." This is the requirement that any individual act of Congress — appropriation bills, new authorizations and so on — follow the expenditure amounts permitted various parts of the government in the overall budget resolution. Budget committees in both houses are trying to get this requirement imposed early in the year, so that members of Congress won't be tempted to 1) vote for budget balance in May and 2) vote thereafter for every budget-breaking bill their constituents might like between May and October.

There is some basis for this anxiety. Since the congressional budget process was established in 1974, the votes generally have been conservative on the overall totals, which were not binding, and then considerably more liberal on each sub-part. As a result, expenditures have always exceeded what was planned, and the final reckoning came too late in the year to matter.

The budget committees are on the right track. Devastating as the effect might be on some of the members' operating style, if Congress is to be even slightly coherent on budget matters, it needs to set its own goals — and stick to them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

'Poor Man's Bay of Pigs'

It's hard to tell what aspect to single out in President Carter's latest embarrassment — in the rescue operation for the Tehran hostages — so manifold and crushing is the failure. The cancellation in an early phase due to technical problems indicates that the affair, although very risky, had been quite badly organized . . .

Besides the fact that Americans are not Israelis, an action of the Entebbe type to free the Tehran hostages had been deemed impracticable for some time by almost all the experts. An operation in the center of Tehran would be too risky, for both the hostages and the civilian population, and evacuation looked all but impossible. Still, it seems from insistent rumors in Tehran that American commandos had been introduced gradually and secretly into Iran with orders to converge on the embassy when the time came . . .

Outside the United States, U.S. credibility is going to suffer once again. The image of a hesitant and unlucky president will be consolidated by an episode that some will brand — harking back to the failed landing by Cuban exiles early in the Kennedy presidency — as "the poor man's Bay of Pigs." What is to be thought of the effectiveness of a military apparatus that the security of half the planet depends on, but which is unable to land two planes in a desert even before any enemy intervention? What will remain of the "Carter Doctrine" that is supposed to protect Western interests in the whole Gulf region?

— From Le Monde (Paris).

The following editorial excerpts were published before the U.S. operation in Iran.

Dangers of Military Action

The fact is that any form of military action against Iran would open the possibility of direct clashes between American and Russian forces. Since in any such localized encounter in that part of the world Russian forces would have an overwhelming advantage, the result could only be either a humiliating defeat for America or the broadening of the conflict, possibly into a nuclear confrontation, Iran would come under Russian domination and the fate of the hostages would have become in any case more or less irrelevant . . .

Mr. Carter is a dove who has belatedly discovered that he ought to be acting like a hawk. A dove aspiring to be a hawk combines the worst failings of both birds. The time has come when America's partners in NATO must exert themselves to exercise more influence . . . The White House and all the Georgians in it are in urgent need of advice.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Talking With Brezhnev

Notwithstanding Afghanistan, notwithstanding the Olympic Games, Carter needs to talk to Brezhnev — the Brezhnev who kissed him in Vienna. Without the Soviet Union poised to respond to American mistakes in Iran, the hostages revert to being a local difficulty. For sure, the Soviet Union is going to need oil from the Gulf before the decade is out, but there are ways of getting it short of military occupation or political subversion. And the need for the oil would be substantially less acute if American oil technology, instead of being embargoed, were sold to the Russians for use in Siberia, where decades of oil are frozen.

American policy, in short, does not currently make any sort of sense. The more it squeezes President Bani-Sadr, the more it hands Russia opportunities. The more Russia is handed opportunities — like Afghanistan — the easier it becomes to redefine expansionism as the simple filling of vacuums.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 26, 1905

PEKING — An Imperial edict has been issued abolishing the punishment of the families and relatives of criminals. This is the first recognition in China of the individual as distinct from his family. The edict also abolishes torture in the case of criminals and witnesses. A decree that has been issued in Shanghai reforms the penal code by abolishing *ling-chi* (execution by cutting into "10,000 pieces.") the decapitation of corpses and the exposing of the heads of criminals. Capital punishment will be limited in future to decapitation and strangulation. The decree is designed to prepare the people for the adoption of a foreign code.

Fifty Years Ago
April 26, 1930

LONDON — On the first visit of a German dirigible to London since the war, the Graf Zeppelin today received a friendly reception until it made the error of interfering with the most important British soccer event of the year. In salute to King George, who was in the stands, the ship soared low over Wembley stadium, where 95,000 people were watching the renowned cup tie professional soccer game between the Arsenal team and one from Yorkshire. The roar of the low-hanging Zeppelin motors broke upon the sports enthusiasts at a tense moment in the game. Whatever cheers were given the flying stranger became lost in boos and catcalls.



Iran Becomes Land of Soviet Opportunity

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Two new questions are now being debated by the Marxist dialecticians of the Kremlin: Have the faithful of the Iranian Islamic Republic revised their geography and accepted to pay their devotions toward their new Mecca in the north? And will this week's coup in Luxembourg, where Western Europe joined the United States on Iran sanctions, offer the Soviet leaders a first opportunity to erase all traces of the Kabul coup and change the focal point of international concern?

If the crisis between the West and Iran cannot yet be considered a windfall for the Soviet Union — even after the jubilant Soviet reactions to the failed U.S. rescue operation — it has nevertheless brought many advantages to the Kremlin and holds the possibility of real political dividends.

As soon as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini installed his theocratic regime in Tehran, Moscow suffered a memory lapse concerning its excellent relations with the deposed shah. With the enthusiastic approval of the Tudeh — the Iranian Communist Party — the Kremlin began to cheer every initiative of the new imam. This included even the most fanatical measures and the most anti-Communist steps.

The Tudeh went so far as to stand aside in the recent clashes between leftists and Khomeini's militants. As for the U.S. hostages being held in Tehran, Moscow denounced the principle, but only very mildly, while unceasingly assailing the United States for allegedly violating international law. And quite logically, last January, the Soviet Union's delegate to the UN Security Council vetoed any suggestion of sanctions against Iran.

Yet if the West were to impose these sanctions, Moscow now believes, a whole new field of opportunity would open for the Kremlin. And this despite certain political positions taken by Iran that the Soviet Union considers unfavorable.

Iran, for example, clearly denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops and refused to admit the regime of Babrak Karmal among the nonaligned Moslem nations. Furthermore, Tehran has let it be known officially that it will not participate in the Moscow Olympic Games.

But for Moscow this only serves to increase the value of the quarry. The hunt is on for the Kremlin and will follow three stages.

First the Soviet Union will try to prove to the Iranians that Moscow is the only protection they have against an imperialist plot by the capitalist West. The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia has assailed "the poisonous vapors of chauvinism that envelop Washington," while declaring that the Pentagon "manipulates the tragedy of the hostages as a pretext to grab control of Iranian petroleum."

According to Pravda, the Soviet Union has never deployed troops along the full length of the Iranian frontier. Pravda has written against the "political and military blackmail" of the United States, and declared that "the danger comes not from the Soviet Union, but from the United States." The Soviet press has asserted, quoting largely from statements by Leonid Brezhnev, "The United States would already have invaded Iran if the Soviet Union were not close by."

Secondly, Moscow feels that the aggravation of the Iranian crisis — particularly after the abortive attempt to rescue the hostages by an ill-fated military operation — may help promote the idea that the events in Afghanistan are, after all, secondary and regional in nature. The Kremlin hopes that the Tehran affair will distract the world from its preoccupation with Kabul and reduce international reaction to Soviet expansionism.

This would lead to the third stage: separating Western Europe from the United States. Moscow is trying to convince the Europeans to abandon planned sanctions against Iran — despite the advantages that the Kremlin can gain from such a boycott. It reinforces its arguments by referring to Cuba, which in 1961 turned to the Soviet Union for help after the United States had imposed an embargo. In fact the Kremlin is less concerned by the effects of a Western embargo on Iran than with introducing a tactic of its own — division of the West — in its conflict with the United States over Iran, so as to create a precedent that it would later use in other situations, particularly in the boycott of the Olympic Games.

The Kremlin is prepared to spare no effort to bag its quarry, although it knows well that it will not be able to replace the West on the Iranian marketplace. The Eastern bloc, for example, will not be able to furnish the Iranian armed forces with the spare parts they need to make the air force or the navy operational, nor to get computers and other electronic equipment working again.

Against Blockade

Furthermore, the Eastern European states will not be able to buy all the Iranian petroleum that the West will refuse to take. Iran wants payment in hard currency for all its oil, and Eastern Europe has little of that. Iran has raised the price of its oil to a level higher than that of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, while the East Bloc pays the Soviet Union 40 percent less for its oil than the OPEC level.

Moscow has nevertheless promised to help Iran wreck any attempt at an economic blockade. Tass has publicized the declaration of an ayatollah close to Khomeini who asserted that "the world is larger than Europe." Several Iranian delegations are now visiting the capitals of Eastern Europe. Moscow has just announced the signing of a trade treaty with Iran, and Tehran has told of agreements with Romania and other Eastern European countries.

Most important, the Soviet news agency Novosti has just pointed out that economic sanctions against Iran are bound to fail because of the "important transportation and transit network with the Soviet Union." The agency also noted that one of the biggest Soviet trucking centers is in Astara on the Iranian frontier. Also, the railroad link between Moscow and Tehran, which was cut when Khomeini came to power, has been reopened.

It was probably in recognition of this Soviet good will that Mohammed Mokri, the Iranian ambassador to Moscow, declared recently that "the Soviet attitude toward Iran is beyond reproach." The crisis between Washington and Tehran, Mr. Mokri said, pleases the Soviet Union, but "there is no chance, for all that, that we would fall into the Kremlin's clutches."

To add strength to his argument, the Iranian ambassador recalled that Tehran recently canceled Article 6 of the 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty. The article gave Moscow the right to send its troops into Iran under certain conditions. However, Mr. Mokri forgot to mention that the Soviet Union regards this cancellation as a unilateral act without any legal value. The Soviet press did not even bother mentioning it.

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Kennedy Has Several Options

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The Pennsylvania primary results carry three messages to the Democratic Party. The first is that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., will not, in all probability, be able to overtake President Carter in the race for the Democratic nomination.

The second is that Kenendy will probably come to the Democratic convention with sufficient strength to make him — in a real sense — the arbiter of Carter's political fate.

And the third is that unless some accommodation can be struck through the convention process between these antagonistic figures, the Democrats have scant likelihood of winning in November.

Kennedy's razor-thin victory in Pennsylvania kept his candidacy going, but he needed a far more decisive victory to cut into Carter's commanding delegate lead. The president now has almost a 2-to-1 advantage over Kennedy, and while that margin is likely to diminish somewhat in the remaining six weeks of primaries and caucuses, an educated guess is that Kennedy will arrive at Madison Square Garden with roughly 40 percent of the delegates.

The question is what he can do — or will do — from that position. Most speculation centers on the possibility that he may try to reverse the apparent verdict of the primaries and grab the nomination for himself. The device that is talked about within the Kennedy camp — and, on some occasions, by the senator himself — is a challenge to the convention rules that would have the effect of releasing delegates from their previous pledges of support and setting the stage for a mass defection from Carter to Kennedy.

Some observers believe that if Kennedy has beaten Carter in the late primaries and the president is trailing the Republican nominee in the polls, such a mutiny could be rationalized as a step back from political disaster.

But the assumed conditions are speculative, and Kennedy — who lately has been denying any interest in such a plot — is probably realistic enough to know that an incumbent president who starts convention week with even a narrow majority of pledged delegates should have enough of a grip on the levers of power not to be maneuvered out of renomination.

But that does not mean, necessarily, that Kennedy and his delegates will go home empty-handed from Madison Square Garden. The reality is that Carter literally cannot afford to send them home empty-handed — at least if he wants to win the election.

Running Well

Kennedy is running very well in states like Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan, which are keystones of any Democratic president's electoral-college coalition. The Kennedy voters in those states are saying they are disinclined now to support Carter against the Republican nominee. In Pennsylvania, where Kennedy drew half the vote, 36 percent of the Democratic voters interviewed by ABC News said Carter was "unacceptable" to them for a second term.

Concessions on Carter's part will almost certainly be required to bring them back into camp. In other circumstances, Carter might solve the problem by pitting Kennedy on the ticket. But their personal enmity and Carter's loyalty to Vice President Mondale rule out that solution.

Platform

Logic, therefore, dictates that Carter will have to yield to Kennedy in the platform and policy area in order to avert the split that now threatens his own re-election and the party's future. And my impression is that Kennedy deserves to be taken more seriously than most now take him, when he says that he craves that kind of "victory" in the convention.

"I am not appealing in this campaign solely for a candidacy," he told the American Society of Newspaper Editors. In a subsequent interview with The Washington Post, he said, "I'm interested in the platform . . . [because] I'm interested in the direction of this party and the country . . . I think it's important we place first emphasis on . . . a clear, alternative economic policy."

Kennedy expresses great bitterness that he has been denied a "dialogue" with Carter on the future direction of the party, by Carter's boycott of the election campaign. The platform process at the convention is the best device available to Kennedy for forcing such a debate.

Particularly if it is clear that he is not using the platform fight simply to try to gain the nomination for himself, there is every reason to believe that he can obtain real concessions from Carter on the economic and social policies of a second Carter administration. That would be the price for the Kennedy delegates' acquiescence in the renomination of the president and their support in the general election.

Indeed, as matters now stand, it is hard to imagine Carter being reelected without that kind of convention process taking place.

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Letters

A Vote for Mondale

The Carter administration has gone from bad to worse. Not only has it been weak and vacillating for three years, it is also prone to gaffes. Carter should resign and give Vice President Mondale a chance to regain the respect due to the Democratic Party. His failure to do so will condemn the party to a rout next November.

JOSEPH McMICKING.
Sotogrande, Spain.

2 Votes for Carter

As Anglo-American historians of long standing, we wish to register once again through your columns our support for President Carter and his administration in this testing time in international relations. Many of us in Britain are distressed by the reluctance of the Europeans, including often our own government, to show effective solidarity through NATO and the EEC for the indispensable Western Alliance.

The lack of a constitutional United States of Europe should not deter us from sinking all possible differences in relation to Iran, Afghanistan and any similar crises.

However, recent experience seems to have proved fairly conclusively that, where divergent interests come in the way of a common West European approach in support of the United States, not only over Iran but also over Afghanistan, it is better politics for the U.S. government to request help from its West European allies and from Japan in a *bilateral* context. Even if this seems a counsel of despair, it is surely better for the US to enjoy wholehearted support from a few, rather than the lukewarm acquiescence of many nations in alliance with it . . .

Perhaps, to deliberately misquote the Bible, it is a case of "Agree with thine ally quickly."

ROBERT A. IMLAY.
WALTER ROBERTS.
London.

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Questions To Carter On Iran

This column was written before the abortive U.S. operation in Iran.

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Carter has been having problems recently with his supporters in the Congress and even some members of his own Cabinet and White House staff. His public threat to take "some kind of military action" against Iran if the hostages are not released fairly soon raised serious doubts and questions in Washington and in the allied capitals.

Sens. Frank Church of Idaho and Jack Javits of New York, the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, were so concerned about this that they sent a letter to Secretary of State Vance. They pointed out that the Senate War Powers Resolution requires the president to consult the Congress before he takes any such "military action," and they asked for confidential talks before mining or blockade of the Gulf and the oil routes of the Middle East is ordered.

On Tuesday, over 20 members of the president's own staff met in the Roosevelt Room of the White House to debate the wisdom of Carter's threats of "military action" to release the hostages. Some questioned vigorously the advisability of their president's threat.

This is an odd, even unprecedented situation. The president's obvious and sincere objective is to put pressure on the rabble in Tehran to release the hostages by threat of military force, and to shame the allies into supporting him by withdrawing their embassies and trade from Iran. The evidence so far is that he has scared his own allies and even his own people in Congress and the White House more than he has scared Tehran or Moscow.

Carter Doctrine

Carter did not console the families of the hostages by threatening "military action" against Iran. He terrified them. They feel, with some logic, that the first casualties of our "military action" would be their own imprisoned kin.

The allies have also been trying to persuade Carter that his promise of a "Carter Doctrine" for the defense of the Gulf depends on military power and political support that he doesn't have, and that his bluff is merely driving Iran into an unwanted and dangerous alliance with Moscow.

The new element in this struggle over Iran, however, was the intervention of congressional leaders of both parties. The Democratic leader of the Senate, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, had been silent for a very long time, but recently he began sending unmistakable messages to Carter in the White House.

He would like to know, he has said to Carter privately, what is meant by a "Carter Doctrine" about the defense of the Gulf. What does the president have in mind to deal militarily with that problem? With what forces and with what allies? Byrd said he had read in the newspapers that the president intended to take some undefined "military action" in a few weeks if the hostages were not released, but what did that mean?

The leaders of Congress — not only Byrd and Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, but the chairmen of the committees on military affairs, appropriations and the budget — have also been asking what Carter has in mind, and how he would pay for it. In short, though they are very polite about it, they are questioning his judgment. Why would he deny the families of the hostages the opportunity to go to Tehran to see their own children, and threaten them with criminal penalties if they did? Or refuse refuge to the Cubans fleeing from Castro in Havana?

President Carter is in deep trouble with his people on these Iranian problems. Even his own Georgia people don't really agree with his Rose Garden political strategy. They think he is a better politician than a manager of foreign policy. Debating with Sen. Kennedy outside the Rose Garden might very well have been a triumph, they think, whereas his handling of foreign policy and the hostage problem from the Rose Garden has been a disappointment, if not a disaster.

In fact, Carter's record in recent weeks has been so bad that Congress and the allies have been trying to come to his support. The allies are finally backing him, part way, with their promised sanctions above $100 a month from now in order to re-supply Iran, and Congress is demanding that he consult with them before he orders military action in the Gulf.

The president plainly doesn't like this opposition from the Congress and the allies. Indeed, and unfortunately, he is very angry about it. He was startled by the doubts of his colleagues in the Cabinet and the White House. The issue though, is military action 10,000 miles from home in a situation which he probably could not control.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

weekend

Arts
Travel
Leisure

A Maverick Holds Center Stage in London

by Jonathan Kandell

LONDON — At a time when English producers insist that the London theater faces its gloomiest economic prospects in a generation, when critics lament the quality of commercial plays, and newspapers chronicle the folding of long-run hits, a voice from a tiny alley in the West End theater district emphatically answers back: "Rubbish."

The voice belongs to Margaret Ramsay, who has become one of the most successful British theatrical agents over the last two decades largely by ignoring conventional wisdom and canon. While many of her colleagues complain



that the English theater is caught in a deadly vise between rising inflation and declining government aid, Peggy Ramsay asserts that "if state subsidies were to stop, you would find as many plays, as much success as we have now."

"The playwrights might starve for it, but starving isn't bad either," adds Miss Ramsay, who has scouted and helped launch as many theater writers as any of her peers.

She is not at all bothered by the number of plays that run less than a year because it means that other authors will have a chance to stage their works. And if producers are now crying wolf, she insists they have nobody but themselves to blame. "They are panicking because they think that the only plays that make money are American musicals or light comedies with happy endings," she says. "The truth is there is always a trough in a wave. And some theater people are experiencing a bit of a trough."

Some theater people, but not Peggy Ramsay. She is the agent for five plays showing in London theaters, and five others in rehearsal. Three films written by her authors will be released later this year. And there are literally scores of plays handled by her agency now being staged throughout the world — in the United States, Latin America, Europe, Japan and South Africa (in non-segregated theaters only).

Among the 70 authors she represents, many have become landmarks in the modern theater: Robert Bolt ("A Man for All Seasons"), Peter Nichols ("Joe Egg"), Edward Bond ("Saved"), Peter Barnes ("Laughter"), Alan Ayckbourn ("Bedroom Farce"), James Saunders ("Bodies"), Martin Sherman ("Bent").

They all came unsolicited to the shabby third-floor walkup off St. Martin's Lane that Miss Ramsay has occupied since she opened her agency in 1960. And even as these authors grew in stature, she never attempted to sign them to binding contracts — quite unlike many agents on both sides of the Atlantic who seek long-term agreements with playwrights as if they were actors or athletes.

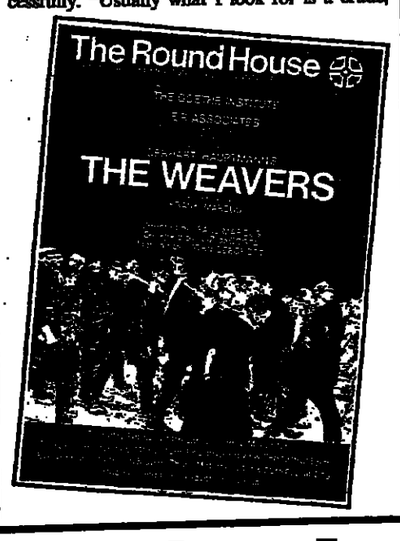
"Peggy is unique," says a rival agent a bit wistfully. "If the rest of us said the same things aloud — even if we did believe them — producers would accuse us of sabotaging the theater. Authors would run away."

Miss Ramsay thinks otherwise. "I don't believe in going after authors, and I think a successful author should be able to walk out on his agent at any time," she says. "If you have judgment to choose talent, it will come to you."

She hones her judgment by reading about 1,000 plays a year, and picking about 10 of them to be staged. "It's very boring to read plays," she sighs, pointing to a pile of manuscripts on a nearby table. "But if I don't read three a day, I'm sunk. Whatever time I get home, I must read a play in bed. Then I've got to wake up at 6 and read another, and then try to fit in yet another over breakfast."

Stephen Poliakoff, 27 years old, who had his first piece staged when he was only 16, says that Miss Ramsay "does play a role in helping authors to learn how to write — though it is very much a reaction to finished scripts with Peggy. Some agents will read through various drafts, which can be a bit overbearing."

Miss Ramsay tends to throw out plays that are too derivative, too much in the mold of previous hits, even though they could be staged successfully. "Usually what I look for is a crude, rough author, somebody with an original work that is not necessarily well-made," she explains.



She cites the case of Martin Sherman, the author of "Bent," now a Broadway hit starring Richard Gere. Several years ago, Sherman sent her a short play about two young men that Miss Ramsay managed to place in a small lunchtime theater in London. "It was a charming play and it got some nice notices," she recalls. "But it was also too sentimental and I remember saying to the author: "What you need next time is more *iron*!"

She did not like a second play sent to her by Sherman, and let him know that she would not even attempt to get it staged. "Then 'Bent' came over, and as I read it I was simply amazed at the strides the author had made," she says.

The play, about homosexuals in a Nazi concentration camp, was eventually staged at the Royal Court Theater and starred Ian McKellen and Tom Bell. When it moved on to New York under an American producer, Sherman insisted that Miss Ramsay remain his agent although it is normal practice to turn a play over to an American agency once it crosses the Atlantic.

"Bent" ran for nine months in London, and could probably have run another year with a new set of actors. But it was typical of Miss Ramsay not to try to have its staging prolonged.

"McKellen and Bell were so good in the leads that you would not have wished to put other actors in," she explains. "There are certain things which the actors make their own. And so when the two of them had to move on to other commitments, everybody involved decided that it would be better to take the play off even if it was at the height of its success."

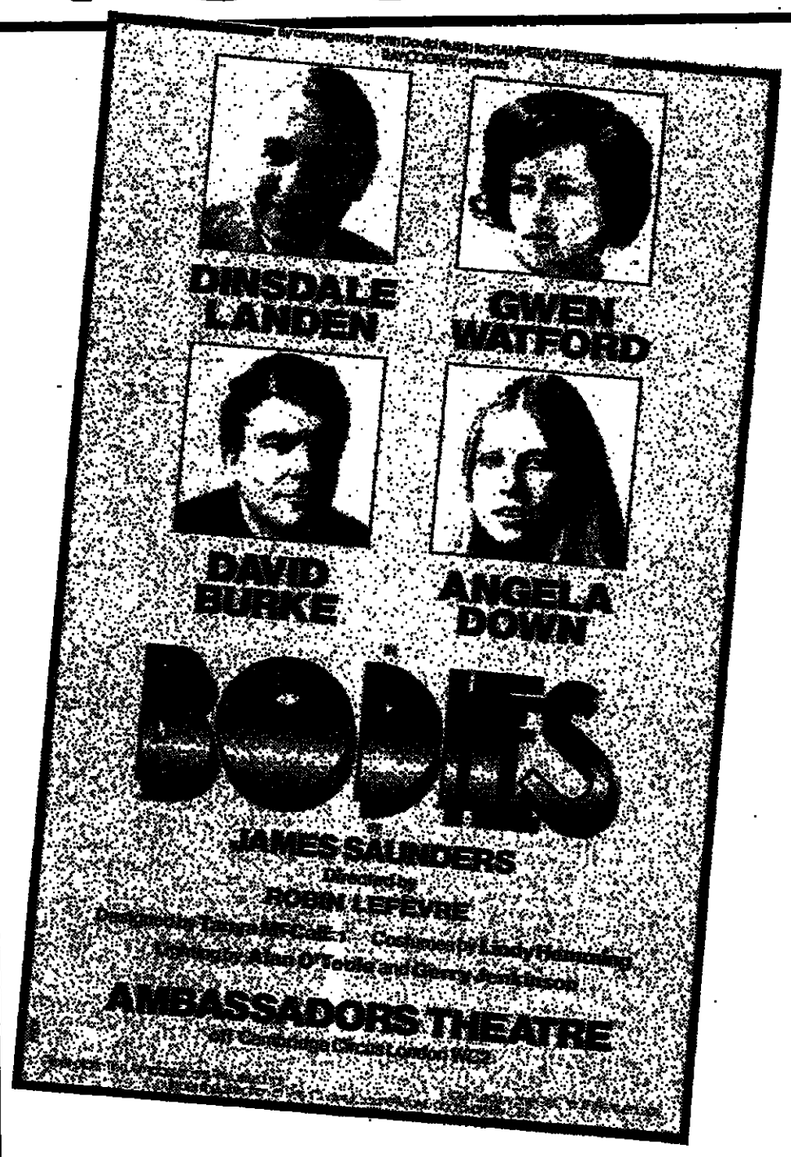
Miss Ramsay made a similar decision with James Saunders' play, "Bodies," which was still running to full audiences when it closed after a year. "We were doing tremendously well, but we all thought it would not be worthwhile to cast four other actors and perhaps not make it quite so good," she says. "I suppose that makes us very different from New York. Over there, the producers and the agents would be killing themselves to renew and extend a play. And some authors would refuse to allow their plays to come off if people were still paying to see them."

Another difference with American theater, she notes, is that critics play a much less powerful role in London. "I mean if you got universally bad notices in America, it would be no good nursing a play," she says. "Here, if just two critics, say The Times and The Guardian, really liked the play, you could carry it along. And by word of mouth, it could become very successful."

She cites Saunders' "Bodies" as a glaring case of a play that received almost unanimously bad reviews and still did very well. Poliakoff, one of her authors, jokingly agrees: "I have had mixed reviews since I was born."

Now in her 60s, Miss Ramsay began her career as a theatrical agent at a relatively late point, after almost 20 years as a stage actress and opera singer. She managed a theater outside London for about a year.

"It is closed now," she says. "But it taught me an enormous amount because it was a very good tryout theater for old and new plays, which we ran for no more than a fortnight. You not only had to read plays and choose them, but you had to pick the directors, actors, designers. I put on 28 plays during that year. And toward the end, even before the curtain rose on the first night of a play, I knew if I had a failure or a success, and why."



When her theater shut, she was tempted to launch herself into directing, but she ruefully concedes, now that she felt at the time that "maybe a woman was less good than a man as a director."

"I shouldn't have thought that," she adds. "I certainly don't think so now. Had I been more ambitious, I would very much have enjoyed being a director."

Friends encouraged her instead to become a theater agent, and installed her in her present offices with a £1,000 advance. "I knew one or two authors, and a few others found out I was now an agent," she says. "But I didn't know anything about contracts. And I didn't know any established producers. So that first year was merry hell."

Her first important break came with Michael Codron, who at the time had never put on a play but who has since gone on to become one of the leading English theater producers. Miss Ramsay asked him how much it would cost to stage a play at The Arts Theatre. Informed that it was only £1,000, she offered him a bargain: six plays by different authors if he would spend £6,000 to put them on.

"He accepted, and he became absolutely famous because every new author wanted to send his work to the man who put on six new plays," she says. "And naturally, it helped me quite a bit also."

Miss Ramsay now works with a staff of four. She has turned down takeover bids by large American theater agencies, and she declines to move out of her unimposing working quarters.

"I remember some years ago when the woman who adapted 'The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie' for the stage came to see me," she recalls. "She had climbed up that unimpressive staircase into this plain office, and she said to me: 'Well Miss Ramsay, you certainly have a lot of confidence in your talent.' It was because she thought I should have been in a plusher, more important-looking office. But that's a typically American view. Nobody here would ever think that. They would say — 'Oh, how quaint,' or 'My, quite uncomfortable walking up all those stairs.' But nobody here would think you were a failure because you stayed in offices like these."

The thought brings her back to her favorite topic: playwrights and the pitfalls of success. "I mean one of the tragedies about writers is that as soon as they become successful, they cut themselves off from their sources," she says. "They no longer ride the tube, or meet people who actually don't have a job. And they go and shelter themselves in some large country house, and surround themselves with people who don't dare tell them that their plays are no longer very good."

She finds the idea of government aid abhorrent, and seems convinced that the Arts Council — which disburses state subsidies to the theater — "has probably destroyed more talent than they have brought out" by providing a financial cushion for authors. As an example of the contrary, she points to an author whom she is not representing, Ronald Harwood, a South African whose play "The Dresser" is being staged in Manchester to critical acclaim.

"Harwood came to England years ago and had to earn his living as a dresser for a famous actor," she says. "He wrote two or three plays which got frightfully bad notices. And then he wrote this one. Had he had a subsidy, he would never have been a dresser and the play would never have existed. And his case isn't unusual. Come to think of it, I cannot think of anybody with talent who could not produce a good play because he was starving." ■



The Armani Look: Now It Suits Men

by Hebe Dorsey

MILAN — Why is Giorgio Armani, the Italian leader of women's fashion, suddenly a hot name in the men's market as well? The answer is that Armani started as a men's tailor and is, in fact, designing women's clothes by accident. His men's clothes, which, in his early, free-lance days were sold through department stores, were also bought by women; that prompted him to try his hand at a separate women's collection.

The result, loud and clear, is a yearly business turnover of $90 million, of which $65 million is still made under Armani's menswear label.

His latest triumph has come in the United States, where men's apparel is a giant business that, according to The New York Times, churns out between 16 and 17 million suits a year, selling between $100 and $600 each. After Armani produced a men's collection for the U.S. market early this year — at prices 30 percent lower than his regular line — he was hailed by menswear critics.

It's all due to the Armani look, which Fred Pressman, president of Barney's, defines as "elegant, subtle, with sophisticated fabrics and the ease American men like." Others call it classic, original, mature, serious. If you ask Armani himself what makes the difference between his suits and other suits, he will answer: "The fit. Mine make men look slimmer."

Some Armani opinions:

- 'In sportswear, I've found that men like a slightly military style. It gives them added virility.'
- 'Americans have the wrong idea of Italian male fashion. They think it's very tight and body-fitting. It's all the fault of the old school of Italian tailors who gave a bad name to Italian male fashions.'



Photos by Charles Gatt

Fashion designer Giorgio Armani in his office in Milan.

If Armani has it his way, American men will wear suits with broader lapels, wider shoulders and smaller waists. Longer pants, too, for he can't stand those short American pants that always show the socks. He will also make sure that pockets don't bag out, as they often do.

That doesn't mean that he is going overboard with avant-garde styling. Far from it. He can be as dead serious as a Savile Row tailor. "There are things you can't do," he said. "You can't forget that certain colors simply don't work. Pink, for instance. You can wear a pink sweater but not a pink jacket or pink pants."

Working around a neutral base, Armani can break every color rule in the book — mixing chocolate brown with navy, or black and white with brown and gray. His full color story has been called the most daring and influential aspect of his collection.

His views and his styling have left U.S. buyers ecstatic. "The most important menswear designer since Pierre Cardin," said Pressman of Barney's, which does more than $50-million annual business, 90 percent of it in better men's clothes.

"The best European designer in menswear," said Philip Miller, president of Neiman-Marcus, which gave its fashion award to Armani a couple of years ago.

Armani menswear has been selling very, very well, said Miller, who has been following it for three years. The reason, Miller explained, is that "Armani has managed to adapt a previously international line to the U.S. market. Saint Laurent has always done it. But Armani is more mainstream."

Ira Neimark, president of Bergdorf-Goodman, who wears Armani clothes, said: "It's very comfortable, you know, you look right and you feel right. It's the only jacket you can wear open and feel it's hanging right. I've been stopped walking into the store and asked by customers where I'd gotten that suit.

"It's wonderful for a man to wear a suit and feel he's up to date." Finally, Neimark added, somewhat predictably: "The Armani suit has come to be regarded as the Right Suit."

For the Bergdorf fashion buyer, Duane Weber, "Even men who tend to be more conservative are interested enough to try Armani's clothes on . . . I don't know whether they are influenced by their fashion conscience or really do want a new look. Armani has inspired tremendous excitement and interest in the men's fashion field."

Now we're getting there. *Fashion*. Armani is bringing fashion to men, not just plain, dull clothes. That's what the whole thing is about. The Designer, capital D, is what's happening now, both for women and men.

Meanwhile, the 45-year-old Armani, sitting in his sumptuous offices (if you can call an 18th-century, frescoed-ceilinged and gilt-to-the-teeth palazzo, offices) takes it all in his stride. Yes, he is pleased with his success, the New York party at Studio 54 last January had everything going for it — including giant palm trees brought especially from Milan. Armani is becoming a household name.

But he is happy in a cool way and the ambiance around him is equally smooth, as if felt-padded. No screams, no shouts, no sweat. That is no success Italian-style. Armani, in red sweater and gray flannel slacks, carries himself in a quiet, dignified and silent way. Not a star, even less a prima donna.

One reason may be that Armani was born at Piacenza, near Milan, and not in the boisterous south. Another reason is that, despite the easy-does-it feeling, success did not arrive overnight. Not exactly: Armani has been working long and hard since the early 1960s. "The day after the collection, I start looking at fabrics," he said. "There's never time to sit back and relax."

At first, Armani was not supposed to be a tailor at all. His family wanted him to be a doctor. "I liked the idea," he said, "but soon found out I couldn't concentrate. I probably had other things on my mind." He went into the retail business and Rinascente, a Milan department store. There, obviously gifted, he quickly graduated from assistant menswear buyer to fashion coordinator.

"Not that there was much to coordinate," he recalled. "Most Italians worth their fashion salt went to tailors. What sold on the racks was plain dreadful — baggy pants and one-size-fits-all kind of jackets."

Things improved in 1963 when he joined the classy, established firm of Cerrutti. Armani had his first crack at designing men's clothes but quit eight years later when Cerrutti wouldn't let him try his hand at women's clothes. He opened his own free-lance styling studio. "I worked incognito for several manufacturers," he said, "and we discovered that women as well as men were buying my clothes. That's when I knew for sure I was right and decided to branch out to women."

Soon thereafter he came out with his own Giorgio Armani label. In that venture, he had the support of his friend and business partner — they're into all of it 50/50 — Sergio Galeotti, who pushed him into doing women's clothes. But basically, the success of Armani's women's line is rooted in his superlative tailoring, which led him to make that fashion landmark known as "the unstructured blazer."

Today, Armani designs seven collections, of which only three bear the Giorgio Armani label. The five others are Siccons (leather for both men and women), Allegre (his and hers rainwear), Bagutta (men's shirts.) Hilton (men's suits) and Mani (a cheaper-priced women's line only for Europe.) The Armani label is sold in 200 retail outlets in the world and there are 10 Giorgio Armani boutiques — including those in Paris, New York, Zurich and Toronto — with three more, including one in London, opening in the fall. In the United States, Barney's was the first Armani client, followed by Saks, which is still the largest account. The new menswear line will be sold in 125 American stores.

Why did he start an American line? "Because we found the Armani look was heavily knocked off. So why not do it ourselves?"

The commercial side of it is conducted together with Gruppo Finanziale Tessile, the largest privately owned factory in Italy. It belongs to the Rivetti family and reports an annual sales volumes of nearly $300 million. Rivetti also makes Valentino, Ungaro and Caumont.

Armani says of the U.S. market: "There's so much room for change. But things are looking up. American men have been looking after their bodies. They got it together. They jog, they ski. Now, they'll be ready to get better dressed. All that health fad has done away with the beer bellies.

"American men's build is fantastic because they take good care of their bodies. That doesn't exist in Italy. In the States, all ages look good. They have no problems. The only thing is that they're thicker around the hips than Europeans."

Armani also finds American men more receptive to fashion than Europeans. "Look at them in Miami or on a weekend. All of a sudden, all fashion hell breaks loose. They're having fun with the way they dress. A very important and fuddy-duddy executive, who spends his week in pinstriped suits, turns around completely on the golf course and wears solid green or yellow. I think that's terrific.

"It shows that American men accept the fact that one should dress differently according to the hour and the occasion. Whereas in Italy, they don't do it. They refuse to wear weekend clothes for the weekend and go skiing in city slacks. They feel that dressing up in ski clothes makes you look like a beginner. It's nothing but inverted snobbism."

Fabrics are another huge improvement that come with the Armani look. A dedicated fabric specialist, Armani goes to great lengths to get the right fabric. Take tweeds, for instance; he loves them, but not the old-fashioned British ones. His latest one is a combination of black, brown, hazel and chocolate with a thread of pale blue. Choosing his fabrics — and designing some of them — takes him more than two months, and he looks at no less than 50 fabric collections a season.

In short, Armani wants American men to be liberated. But can they be sexy too? Yes, Armani said. "When they wear those Dacron suits, the suit moves one way and their body the other way. With an Armani suit, they move inside their clothes. That's all the difference.

"My suits look like they've been sewn instead of pasted together. That, too, is a revolution." ■



Macy's Bruce Binder wears Armani.

Food

Turning the Tables on Food Critics

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — Eating may be a tame sport for most people, but a pampered flock of French food critics spend as much time carving up their hosts and colleagues on paper as they do carving Chateaubriands at table.

They are a specialized breed, a force-fed gaggle primed not for the slaughter, but for slaughtering others. They can make or break a reputation as quickly as you can snap a chopstick.

In France, their word is law, and as France has the last word on all things gastronomical, they are free to give in to their imperialist tendencies. Gault and Millau have just pronounced their verdict on Austrian cuisine, not to mention England, Italy and Spain, and are preparing a further guide on New York. And of course, the Michelin guides don't leave anybody out. Meanwhile, not content with digging at the subjects of their investigations, the critics are less than friendly among themselves.

"I can think of no other profession," said Henri Gault, half of the Gault-Millau tandem, recently, as he lifted a glass of Mouton Rothschild to his lips, "that manages to revel in as much back-stabbing and gratuitous insult as the world of the gastronomic critic. It's ridiculous — we really ought to do something about it."

A noble resolution — but easier said than done, as shown by last week's attempt to bury the hatchet and bring out the knives and forks. This time, around, at Fouquet's restaurant in mid-Champs-Elysees, the critics themselves were up on trial before an exacting jury: each other.

Seven of them had offered to prepare a favorite recipe as one course of a meal for 50, held in honor of the 10th anniversary of the French edition of Signature magazine. (This included in its latest issue a frank evaluation of the culinary techniques of each critic involved by his wife/mistress: "Henri [Gault] has to mess up 114 skillets," "Viard's like a white tornado in the kitchen," etc.)

It was an achievement even to bring together a bunch of people who normally would hardly address one another through chomping teeth. They came in all shapes and sizes: round and *rubicund, tall and sallow, elephantine and jolly* and quite simply very sour. Some of them had spent 10 hours preparing their offerings, and others considerably less. But the usual venom hadn't been suppressed entirely.

Paul de Montaignac of Le Nouveau Journal, a mountain of a man with surprisingly ascetic tastes, had spent much effort reconstituting a passable imitation of foie gras "from entirely vegetal ingredients" for the hors d'oeuvres that prefaced the meal. His colleagues were not impressed. "He's made them all out of Bovril," carped one. When he was bold enough to come round bearing a further tray, a-roll with small, round curry balls, a game of marbles began across the tablecloth.



Too many critics: standing from left, Claude Lebey, Paul de Montaignac, Jean Ferniot, Henri Gault, Michel Piot, Henry Viard, Andre Fevre, chef of Fouquet's, and seated, as he tastes the herring, the dean of them all, Robert Courtine.

Next on the menu was a complicated piece of cold veal stuffed with a mosaic of hard-boiled eggs, which stuck fast to all the tenets of *nouvelle cuisine* but totally lacked moisture. Its creator, Robert Courtine, the doyen of them all and food critic for Le Monde (and a number of other publications), is an irrepressible font of vinegar in print. The guests were told: "He always likes what he's made himself." But true to his grouchy image, Courtine, lifting the first mouthful to his lips, looked just as if he had swallowed a live scorpion whole.

Michel Piot of Le Figaro, a kerchief tied round his oxlike neck, had spent the length of the previous night at Rungis, the great food market outside Paris, and brought back a basket of herring that he had specially smoked himself. Lying limply alongside its cooked fennel and turnip slices, it wasn't an oil-painting, but it tasted fine and won the Gault accolade.

Rungis hadn't done so well by Henry Viard, a splendid if expanded replica of Toulouse-Lautrec, who runs his own magazine, "Opinions Gourmandes." He had bargained on poached *joues de raie*, the tenderest part of the flat spiny fish that he claimed he "used to eat every day in Normandy." It had been no use checking with his supplier the day before: at the appointed hour there wasn't a rayfish to be seen in all Rungis. Viard had to make do with the coarser cheeks of the large white *lotte* fish — it did not pass unnoticed.

He came down from his poaching at the stove perspiring in triumph at the exertion, and his bland-looking cream sauce was hot too: "I developed the recipe," he explained, "after one of my numerous black mothers-in-law once chucked some Brazilian chilis and South American limes into my Norman cream sauce."

Henri Gault, when he took time off from recounting his early professional career as a tennis writer, deigned to reveal that his contribution was a new development: *cuisine telepathique*. "I botch up everything I cook, so I decided to do it by remote control," he admitted. "His" lamb and green broad beans was the almost exclusive responsibility of three-star chef Jacques Maniere, an ostensible guest who had been lurking behind the scenes in the kitchens of Fouquet's.

One of the so-called cooks, Claude Lebey of the weekly L'Express, was proud to acknowledge that for his cheese course he owed more to the cows and the goats than he did to Jacques Maniere. Meanwhile, another of his colleagues was claiming the credit for choosing the platter of oozing *Marailles* while Lebey was attempting to pull himself out of his sickbed.

Nothing can be more scathing than a Frenchman's: "Frankly, this is terrible," and nobody was about to pull his punches. The final offering was a sumptuous chocolate Marquise cake prepared by Jean Ferniot of Le Point. "A select few of us were present at the defrosting this morning," claimed one wag. Another, harsher, judge gave it the rating: "A zero. You can tell he made it himself because it tastes so bad."

All of which seems to prove that, contrary to expectations, one man's meat is still another man's poison. The wine wasn't bad, though. ■

Don't Feed the Sharks

by Maureen Sherwood

PARIS — Annabel Bailey gently eased herself out of the world's biggest fish-tank, masterfully avoiding the five sharks moving below. The commentator's voice lowered: "And now, ladies and gentlemen, the most dangerous moment of all. Miss Bailey has no control over the sharks' movements as she leaves their tank . . . This job is so risky no company would insure her — not even Lloyd's of London. Even though she's English . . . "

The audience, mainly wide-eyed children and parents — some curious, some fearful, all serious — holds its breath. But it's OK. Annabel has done it again. Yet another successful descent into Jawsville. After gingerly "playing with" and "caressing" the five ferocious fish, she has emerged unscathed. She now has a 30-minute break before her next gamble with the practically unknown.

All this suspense took place in the heart of Paris, but it might as easily have been Lille, Ghent, Antwerp, Madrid or any other European port of call. This time it was just in front of the Centre Culturel Georges Pompidou. Next to the exotically made-up Japanese male dancer, the Latin American band, the strange and supposedly hypnotic (he looks hypnotized) mime show by the frozen-looking gentleman in the American army coat, and other itinerant entertainers trying to earn an honest franc.

The excitement happens inside a giant circus tent. You pay your 10 francs (5 for children and sharkothology students) and, having decided you're ready for anything, even Jaws in the Flesh if necessary, in you go. Slight bewilderment because, apart from the bigger-than-lifesize painting outside the tent of the beautiful mermaid-like girl with waist-length blonde hair riding a shark in swirling, ocean waves (and you can't really believe you're about to see that in this tackyish tent), you don't know what to expect unless you speak German, as all the people in the show do.

Because it's the Jonny Barber Florida Hai-Show from Bonn. They've been on the road with their bizarre cabaret for four years now, thrilling people all over Europe.

Your first view is of a stuffed shark. Or that's what it *pretends* to be — it could be papier-mache. It's big and impressive and covered with large notices saying this and that is Verboten. But it's definitely dead, so you may feel rather peeved; after all you can get to see live sharks in the zoo (maybe) for less than 10 francs (maybe not). Down some steps and around the corner are three rows of school benches facing . . . the biggest-ever fishtank, in which are swimming, admittedly sluggishly — or just basking in the wet — five sharks, several of them great whites weighing in at around 200 kilos.

The commentary begins. We are told all about the sharks: their length, breadth, place of origin, mating habits, what they had for breakfast (perhaps to reassure us that they won't be tempted by a morsel of Miss Bailey) and how they are fed individually, thus making sure they get the right share. How they were captured in the Caribbean by the latest methods science has discovered, flown to Miami, then to New York (in a jumbo jet), got a connection to Frankfurt and thence traveled in a container (which also looks like the biggest in the world) to France or wherever the show is playing now. And all the time in constantly renewed, temperature-regulated seawater to maintain their natural habitat as far as possible and their own natural qualities. They loved the journey by all accounts. It cost 30,000 Deutschemarks.

They *are* big. A first reaction is how uncomfortable they must be. World's biggest aquarium or not, when they *do* move, the great things keep bumping into one another. But perhaps they don't mind it. At least they're never lonely. Next to the aquarium is a perplexing array of equipment — massive pipes, coolers, ventilators, thermometers. It's obviously deadly serious . . .

Then we get the gen on Annabel — her advanced studies in sharkdom in Miami, and how her love and knowledge of the creatures led to this fearless performance. She trained at the Florida Seaworld Center for three months before joining the German company. Her year's contract was up soon after they arrived in Paris, and she was replaced by 19-year-old Elke Kruger, although the recorded commentary hasn't changed and uses her name as if she's still in the tank.

And now she is about to "penetrate into the sharks' den" so to speak — not only unarmed but almost unclothed. We are warned not to take pictures with a flash and to remain seated at *all* times. Apprehensive expressions around the audience at this — the glass tank doesn't look that strong. Strauss' "Thus Spake Zarathustra" strikes up over the speakers (did they mix up their movies?). Tension mounts. All eyes are fixed to the top of the tank to catch the first glimpse of Miss Bailey (her flippers to be precise).

And down she descends, slow and sure, careful not to surprise anyone down there. But she gets quite carried away and actually hugs a shark and swims around with it. The children are agape with wonder and the mighty string can hardly bear to watch. She does look vulnerable in nothing but a bikini and she is getting alarmingly close to that pair of jaws . . . but no, the shark was only playing at looking vicious. They're just dancing.

Meanwhile, the music has changed to Pink Floyd and the commentator is giving out dire and terrifying accounts of what these very sharks could do to a mere person. How the scent of human blood (they are almost blind but what a sense of smell) drives them wild, so the merest scratch on Annabel's body could spell disaster. All too soon (six minutes maximum) it's over and Miss Bailey gracefully departs.

On a busy day, Annabel — or Elke — will frolic with the sharks 18 times. Puffing nervously at a cigarette during her break recently, Elke insisted that she was never afraid. "Once, one of the sharks grabbed my toe — I zoomed out of the tank at great speed, got my foot bandaged, put flippers on and was back with the sharks before you could say 'ouch.'" She proudly shows her wound — it's minute.

When asked why the sharks seemed rather lackluster, the *patronne* of the setup, Angelika, said it was absolutely natural — no question of their being drugged. Elke's foot wound proves they do at least have teeth. ■

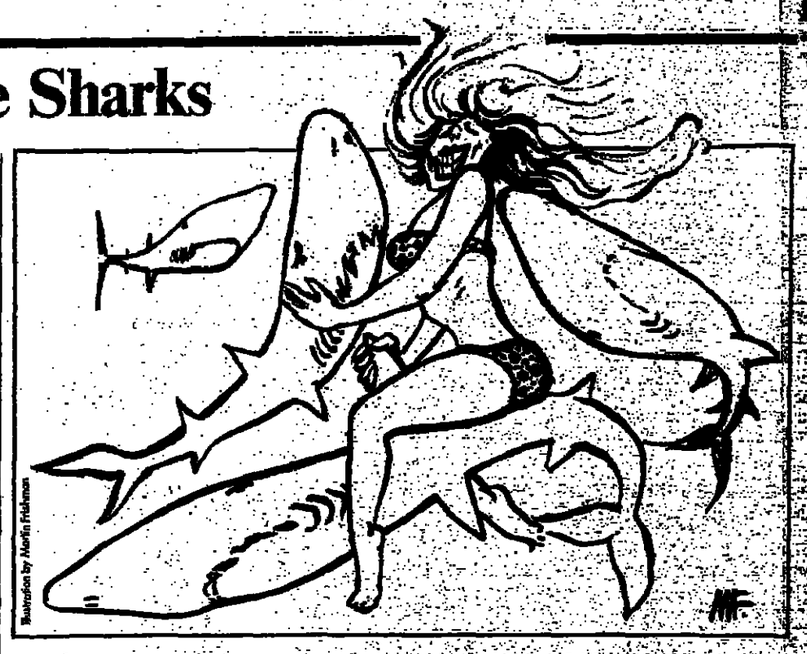


Illustration by Martin Hickman

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Raimund Theater (tel: 57.66.26) — Every night except Mon. at 7:30: "Kismet" (Wright/Forrest).
●Vienna's English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60) — "Stage Struck" (Gray).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 031/33.13.23; 33.66.85) — April 26 and May 2 at 8; April 27 at 3: "Kiss Me Kate."

BRUSSELS, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.01/02). Grande Salle — April 27 and May 4 at 3; April 29 and May 2 at 8: "The Hero" (Menotti).
●Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 512.04.03) — Through June 1: "Le Temps des Gares," exhibition on railway-stations.

COURTRAI, Schouwburg (Flanders Festival) — May 9: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Schumann, Chopin). May 12: Stuttgart Philharmonic Orchestra and Philharmonia Vocal Ensemble, Hans Zanotelli conductor.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Resistance Museum — April 29-August 31: "Happy May Days," exhibition on the liberation of Denmark in May 1945.

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON, Royal Pavilion Estate — May 3-18: Brighton Festival. Includes: Yehudi Menuhin, Peter Frankl, Boston Symphony Chamber Players. (Information: Brighton Festival, Marlborough House, Old Steine, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 1EQ; tel: 0273/68.21.27.)

CHICHESTER, May-Sept.: Chichester Festival Theatre Season. Includes: "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" (Lonsdale) and "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare). (Information: Box Office, Chichester Festival Theatre, Oaklands Park, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 4AP; tel: 0243/78.13.12.)

KINGSTON UPON HULL, May 3-24: Amy Johnson Festival. (Information: Donald Chester, City Council Office, 77 Lowgate, Kingston upon Hull; tel: 0482/22.26.08.)

LONDON, Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61). English National Opera — April 26, 30 and May 3 at 7: "Aida." April 29 at 7:30: "Tosca."
●South Bank — May 1-10: English Bach Festival. (Information: English Bach Festival Office, 15 South Eaton Place, London SW1; tel: 730.59.25.)
●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — April 27 at 7:30: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Otko Kamu conductor, Yehudi Menuhin violin. April 29 and May 1 at 8: London Philharmonic, Mstislav Rostropovich conductor, Heather Harper soprano (Haydn, Strauss, Dvorak). May 2 at 8: Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Carlo Maria Giulini conductor (Mahler, Beethoven).
●Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12) — April 28 and May 1 at 6:15 and 9:15: Johnny Mathis. May 5 at 6:15 and 9:15: Helen Reddy.

NOTTINGHAM, May 7-17: D. H. Lawrence Festival, 50th Anniversary celebrations of his death. (Information: Tel: 0602/25.48.91.)

OXFORD, April 27-May 10: "Observer Festival of Theater" (tel: 0865/47133). Includes: Oxford Playhouse — April 27 at 8: Amnesty International Gala Charity Show, Wayne Sleep, Warren Mitchell, proceeds to Amnesty. April 28 at 8: Nola Rae. The Newman Rooms — April 28 and 29 at 8:15: "The Sea Wolf," National Theatre Company.

FRANCE

PARIS, American Church (tel: 620.46.42) — April 26 at 11 a.m.: "April in Paris Arts Festival," 50 artists exhibiting and selling paintings for benefit of American Church.
●Pompidou Center (tel: 278.79.95) — Through May 12: German photography exhibition. Through June 15: Ellsworth Kelly, exhibition.

ITALY

MILAN, La Scala — April 26, 29, May 3 and 6: "Otello." April 30, May 2 and 4: "Bolero," "Sinfonia in Re Maggiore" and "L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune."

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, British Travel Centre (tel: 23.46.67) — From April 26 at 12 p.m. to April 27 at 12 a.m.: "Shakespearean Marathon." English Speaking Theatre of Amsterdam attempts world record for reading complete works of Shakespeare.
●Concertgebouw (tel: 020/71.83.45). Grote Zaal — April 26 at 8:15: Amsterdam Philharmonic, Ken Ichiro Kobayashi conductor, Paul Schenly piano (Dukas, Mozart, Brahms). April 29 at 8:15: Amsterdam Philharmonic, Ken Ichiro Kobayashi conductor, Bella Davidovitch piano (Mozart, Rachmaninoff, Berlioz).

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Grand Theatre (tel: 21.23.11) — May 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11 at 8: "Les Sylphides" (Chopin/Golovine) and "Ballets Russes" (Shostakovich/van Dyk), Ballet du Grand Theatre, Swiss Romande Orchestra.

LAUSANNE, May 3-June 30: 25th Lausanne Festival. Includes: Scottish Opera, Strasbourg Philharmonic and Swiss Romande. (Information: Theatre Municipal, Ch-1002 Lausanne.)

WALES

ABERYSTWYTH, May 2-5: Aberystwyth Festival. (Information: Wynne Melville Jones, 6 Park Avenue, Aberystwyth, Dyfed; tel: 0970/61.79.11 ext: 220.)

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsch Oper (tel: 341.44.49). Berlin Opera — April 26 at 7: "Die Verkaufte Braut." April 27 at 7:30: "Fidelio." April 28 at 7:30: "Aschenbroedel." April 30 at 8: "La Boheme." Berlin Opera Ballet — April 29 at 7: "The Idiot."
●Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) — April 27 at 11 a.m. and April 28 at 8: Berlin Radio-Symphony Orchestra, Lawrence Foster conductor (Prokofiev, Shostakovich). April 29 and 30 at 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, James Levine conductor, Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven, Dvorak).
●ICC — April 29 at 8: American Folk Blues Festival with Louisiana Red, Willie Mabon, Sunnyland Slim.

FRANKFURT, Saal der Deutschen Bank, Junghofstrasse — April 26 at 8: Julian Bream guitar. May 6: Allan Berg Quartet, Christian Zacharias piano (Schumann).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

JULIANA'S FAREWELL

AMSTERDAM — April 30, Queen Juliana's birthday, is celebrated by a national holiday throughout Holland but this year it will be more festive than usual because of ceremonies surrounding Queen Juliana's abdication at 11 a.m. The Royal Family will appear on the Palace balcony. At 2:30: Inauguration of Queen Beatrix in the Nieuwe Kerk, one of the oldest churches in Amsterdam, which has been undergoing restoration for the past 20 years and will be open to public after April 30. At 11:15: Firework display on the Ij. Celebrations in Amsterdam include: a fun-fair on the Westermarkt, music, dancing and a market on Dam and Rokin. Certain laws such as those against busking, will be suspended, bars will be open 24 hours and a large section of the city will be closed to traffic.



Juliana with Beatrix.

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Tennis Camps, Anyone?

by Jane Wilkens Michael

PARIS — In 1789, the Comte de Mirabeau and his supporters swore to stand united against Louis XVI. They met in Paris in what is now the Jeu de Paume gallery, and therefore swore what became known, in English, as the Tennis Court Oath. Today, the oaths sworn on the tennis courts of Europe are much less noble. In fact, the game has become so important that people are spending entire vacations, anything from a long weekend to a whole summer, perfecting their strokes.

Tennis camps are now open in all the traditional tourist areas in and around Europe, from the Canary Islands to the French Riviera and the Swiss Alps. In France, which has by far the greatest number of *stages*, or training courses, 61 major centers have opened in the last five years, 23 last year alone. The following, which cater to all levels of players from beginner to near-champion, are some of the better-established camps. Prices are for the 1980 season and, when lodging is included, are based on double-occupancy rooms.

Club Pierre Barthes: Situated in Cap d'Agde, on the Languedoc Mediterranean coast in France, the club is an entire tennis village. Founded in 1973 by Pierre Barthes, a former U.S. Open doubles champion, the complex has 44 all-weather courts with eight more under construction. Six are covered and 10 are lighted.

The theory taught by Francis Rawstorne, the director, and nine other full-time pros is that tennis is basically technical. Says Rawstorne, "Tactics and guts are at least 50 percent of the game." Four hours a day are devoted to on-court instruction. There are also demonstrations, films of pro techniques and discussions.

Lodgings are either in bungalows or in any of four nearby hotels, with a choice of two-star or four-star ratings (and prices). The camp is open all year except January. The 5½-day *stage*, or training period, costs 1,200 francs. A special children's program, available in July and August, with two hours of lessons a day costs 400 francs for 5½ days. Club Pierre Barthes, 34300 Cap d'Agde. Tel: (67) 94.72.56.

Stages de Tennis J.C. Chaillan: Jean-Claude Chaillan is the pro at the private Polo Club in the Bois de Boulogne in Paris, but for non-members, Chaillan's instructions are available at his camp, 1,500 feet up in the Haut Var at Les Salles-sur-Verdon — halfway between Avignon and Nice.

Chaillan has three courts and there is a minimum of four hours of instruction daily. The camp maintains a ratio of four students to each court and each instructor.

Chaillan's camp is in one of the more unspoiled areas of France, yet it is less than 50 miles from the Riviera. In between tennis lessons and matches there is a choice of swimming, hiking, sailing and windsurfing. Lodging and meals for adults are at a hotel close to the camp.

Depending on whether the program includes sailing lessons, the price for adults (with full pension) is from 1,600 to 1,850 francs for six days. For children, who stay at Chaillan's home, it is 1,150 to 1,400 francs. There are also 12-day plans. In addition, Chaillan plans to open another camp in Martinique, with a preview course from May 1 to May 15 and then full-time operations starting in November. Jean-Claude Chaillan, 11 Quai Branly, 75007 Paris. Tel: (1) 644.37.02.

Stages de Tennis Jean-Pierre Bergerat: A former French Davis Cup player, Jean-Pierre Bergerat runs a club in the plush countryside of Marbella, on the Costa del Sol in Spain. The guests stay in a hotel and bungalow resort called El Paraiso. Aside from its 17 tennis courts, it has 3 swimming pools and two 18-hole golf courses, and it's only a quarter-mile from the beach.

The policy here is also four students to a court and an instructor. Color videotape is used to record the player's progress and flaws, along with seminars and tennis lectures. Five hours a day are spent in practice sessions with an instructor.

Because of the heat, the camp is closed during July and August but is open the rest of the year. The cost of the six-day program, including complete pension, is 1,700 francs. There is also a special six-month program for promising young players 11 to 17 years old. Jean-Pierre Bergerat, Apartado 164, San Pedro de Alcantara, Malaga, Spain. Tel: (52) 81.18.40.

Stages Gerard Pestre: Gerard Pestre offers a summer-camp tennis program for children from 9 to 17 at 15 camps throughout France, of which the 3 best known are in the mountains of Auvergne between Clermont-Ferrand and Lyons. Courpiere takes the youngest, from 9 to 13 years old; Vertolaye those from 13 to 16 and Ambert, those from 14 to 17. In all cases, the program lasts 14 days, with lodgings at nearby private schools. The lessons consist of 3½ hours of on-court tennis instruction daily. Other times there are such planned activities as photography, pottery and swimming. Prices range from 1,000 to 1,300 francs.

In addition to the camps generally devoted to youngsters an adult camp is open all year long in Villepinte, 20 kilometers from Paris. Stages Gerard Pestre, 49, Allee de la Main Ferme, 93320 Pavillons-sous-Bois. Tel: (1) 848.24.02.

Promatch — Agadir: Air France promotes a tennis camp tour to Agadir, Morocco, which can be booked directly through a travel agency. Directed by Philip Sautet, this camp offers guests lodging and seven days of tennis at the posh Club La Kasbah on Morocco's Atlantic Coast. The program is limited to 15 to 20 people so instruction can be personal.

The guest practices footwork every morning on the beach before breakfast, then is on the court from 9:30 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. After the noon heat, tennis lessons are resumed from 4 to 6:30 p.m. In between there is volleyball, swimming, archery and water sports. "Campers" have all the facilities of the club at their disposal. Lodging is in modern bungalows. The price, which includes full pension and air fare from Paris, is 3,900 francs. Promatch, 34 Rue Vital, 75016 Paris. Tel: (1) 503.12.37.

Gstaad Tennis Weeks: Gstaad has two sets of weekly programs that feature two star players, Roy Emerson and Niki Pilic, as instructors. Emerson will be there this year from June 15 to July 4, and from July 13 to July 26, and Pilic from Aug. 24 through Sept. 13. They provide, along with a staff of teaching pros, four to six hours of daily lessons. There are also drills, lectures and videotape replays and the use of two swimming pools plus two saunas and massages. Lodging is at the Gstaad Palace Hotel with the complete package costing 1,550 Swiss francs for a week with Emerson and 1,250 Swiss francs for a week with Pilic. Tennis Weeks With Niki Pilic and Roy Emerson, *Palace Hotel, 3780 Gstaad*, Switzerland. Tel: (30) 83.131.

Tennis Coaching International: Situated in Bedford, England, 50 miles north of London, the camp has 56 courts, plus the use of 100 more in the area. "Bedford is blessed with having the most tennis courts in a one-and-a-half-mile area in the world," says the school director, Peter G. Smith.

Guests stay at a hotel, a guest house or a nearby college or arrangements are made to board with an English family.

During the summer, excursions are made to Wimbledon for the championship matches. Language lessons are given in the evenings. Other activities are swimming, squash and tennis lectures. The program, plus full pension, starts at £150 a week. Tennis Coaching International, Peter G. Smith, Renhold, Bedford, England. Tel: (234) 77.15.15.

The Roger Taylor Tennis Center: Roger Taylor, six times Britain's top-ranked player, supervises a year-round tennis program in the Algarve, on Portugal's southern coast. The tennis center, in a luxury complex called Vale do Lobo, offers 12 courts (2 covered, 6 lighted) and 5 hours of daily drills and instruction.

The program begins at 9:30 a.m. with jogging and warm-up exercises on the beach. In between intensive tennis lessons, guests have all the resort facilities at their disposal. This includes a 27-hole golf course, heated swimming pools and a full beauty and health center. The tennis club has its own bar and restaurant, and lodging is in one of the surrounding villas or the five-star Dona Filipa Hotel. Roger Taylor Tennis Holiday, ITP Sportsworld, 61 Brompton Road, London SW3. Tel: (01) 548.62.11.

The above camps are among the better ones around, but the list is certainly not exclusive. For example, many of the top country clubs in Europe, such as Monaco's Monte Carlo Country Club and the La Baule Tennis Country Club on France's Atlantic Coast, also have intensive tennis programs for non-members on a special basis. Tennis elbow is now reaching international proportions. ■

On the Court, It's All Business

by William Hartnett

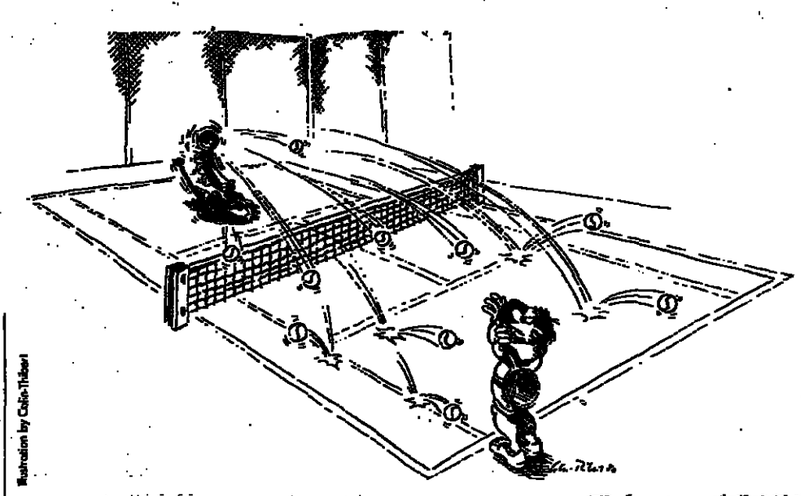


Illustration by Colin Thibert

PARIS — Two or three males among the 85 persons watching the tennis demonstration turned their heads slightly to watch an attractive brunette walk past the court.

Francis Rawstorne, who directs the Pierre Barthes tennis clinic at Cap d'Agde, in the south of France, was glaring over the net at an imaginary opponent, but he noticed the movement of the heads. "Would you please have the courtesy to give me your full attention," he said sharply in rapid French. "Those who wish to amuse themselves should go elsewhere."

His approach is businesslike, for he intends to give his pupils their money's worth — in some cases, whether they want it or not.

Most of the participants in the one-week session I attended did want their money's worth, and based on my own experience, they got it.

At the age of 42, after a quarter century of puttering around on courts on two continents, the experience renewed my interest, increased my knowledge and heightened my enjoyment of the sport.

I have since attended another clinic, the George Denian program at Nimes, and have increased my playing all during the year.

Among the things I learned at the two camps, in no special order or category:

- How to do a *cheval* as my opponent hits the ball (this puts you in a "ready" position for each shot, helping you to avoid the embarrassing situation in which you are heading north at takeoff speed at the same time that your foe is planting one deep into the south 40).
- How important the legs and footwork are in tennis (you have to move on the court, all the time, and not just stand and wait for a shot that you might be able to return).
- That my forehand was not quite as funny-looking as I had thought, even though I hit long on many shots (videotape also shows that one does *some* things not half bad).
- That my game at the net was not nearly as fancy as I liked to think.
- That you pay attention when Francis Rawstorne is giving a demonstration.

In general, I found both camps I attended to be beneficial, and the personnel talented and dedicated.

George Deniau, who trained the French national team some years ago, also takes a businesslike, no-nonsense approach. He encourages his players to go after every shot, no matter how impossible it may seem, and he emphasizes the *jeu de jambes*, or legwork, as the basis of a sound game.

In the clinic at Cap d'Agde, I was placed in the third of five groups of players, exactly in the middle. I got through the jogging, the various tennis drills, the demonstrations, and the best-two-of-three competitions on the last day and then crawled off the court, having lost two straight games to a wispy little man of about 50 whose pitty-pat style I couldn't master for the life of me.

The next year at the Denian camp at Nimes, after doing some fancy footwork in the "tryout" period, I landed in the first of three groups. I rated myself near the tail end of the 10-person group in performance and form, but found to my surprise that I was able to defeat (again playing two out of three games) two in the group, including a blonde whose form clearly outshone mine.

I even managed to win a game against a *classe* player, one of the best in our bunch. (Needed: a one-week *stage*, the sole object of which would be to explain the French tennis classification system.)

Winning, even against one's peers, tends to build confidence, as does the simple fact of playing, talking and living tennis for a week.

One of the exercises at the Cap d'Agde camp involved an infernal machine that lobbed a ball back toward the baseline and then rifled a volley that you had to play near the net. About three of these combinations left everybody puffing; the instructor, of course, made it look easy.

The equivalent at the Nimes sessions was when we hit to the pro, who was standing close to the net, and he alternated shots into the corners. Again, anyone who could return six shots was cheered loudly.

I also learned that even if one is a klutz, one is not obliged to act like a klutz on the court. The clinics help you stand in the right places, and to go through the motions with a modicum of savoir faire, even if you continue to miss nine of 10 smashes.

Armed with all of this, I will venture forth this season with one goal in mind. I suspect it is the goal of most of the people who go to tennis clinics:

To turn the tables on that guy at the club who has been ramming shots down my throat all these years. ■



Part of the refurbished lobby of the Alfonso XIII in Seville.

A Royal Hotel Reborn

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

SEVILLE — Like great ocean liners, great hotels are rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Huge monuments to wasted space and inefficiency, many of the great hotels are now either silent and surrounded by weeds or horribly adapted into schools or clinics.

But those who long to set the clocks back and seek the luxurious life of old will be heartened to know that one of the great hotels of Spain, the Alfonso XIII in Seville, has reopened its doors after almost four years of modernization — a modernization, mind you, that has been the soul of discretion, maintaining the decor and the furnishings in the original 1920s style.

Here it is still possible to live like a king or a queen. For 14,000 pesetas a day ($185), a visitor can rent the royal suite, complete with king-sized beds, formal salons, a regal dining area that accommodates 16 guests, marble baths (that is *everything* is marble: walls, ceilings, floors and fixtures) and the services of a staff of 209 persons.

Other suites start at 9,000 pesetas daily ($119) and, while not so large, double rooms just as luxuriously furnished are 5,000 pesetas ($66). Satins and damasks and marble abound and for the aficionado of the 1920s, the place is a veritable museum.

The building itself is striking, painted beige with elaborate iron balconies, arched windows and cupolas. It was completed in 1928 after 12 years of construction, to be part of the Iberian American Exposition of 1929. After the exposition it became the property of the city of Seville.

Covering 7,500 square meters, the hotel is set in the center of a Sevilliana garden bursting with bougainvillea, lilies and wisteria and built around a huge patio that is filled with potted palms reminiscent of the setting of tea-dances of the roaring '20s.

The main dining room, called the "Italica" is considered by many to be the best restaurant in Seville and serves a mixture of Andalusian cooking (cold soups and rice dishes) and international cuisine of the highest order. The wines are all Spanish and there is naturally a huge selection of sherries from their source at nearby Jerez. Upon request, the dining room will serve the food on gold dinner services and if a guest would like to give an intimate dinner there are beautifully furnished private dining rooms.

The lobby, with its 7-meter-high walls, is decorated with exquisite tiles made in Seville and seems to give the hotel the hushed atmosphere of a cathedral. No one shouts here; even children seem to be better behaved in this atmosphere of old, old money. The staff moves about noiselessly on thick carpeting, the service is discreet but not officious; no supercilious head waiter attends you here — that would not be the Sevilliana way of treating people.

Since the Alfonso XIII is run by Spain's prestigious national tourist organization, Entursa, the government has taken a gamble in investing in a top luxury hotel (tourism is down 30 percent from last year) but it hopes to stimulate business in this area, which has one of the highest rates of unemployment in Spain.

Should a visitor want to venture out from this world of unmitigated luxury, there is enough to do in Seville to keep him or her occupied for a month. The tourist office offers facts and history and suggested tours of this fascinating old city and the area surrounding it.

Entursa runs nine hotels in Spain. For further information contact Entursa, Velazquez 47, Madrid 1, telephone 225.58.91. In Seville the phone number of the Alfonso XIII is 22.28.50. ■

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The art market

Barbara Rose Goes to War

by Christina de Liagre

PARIS —. "American Painting: The Eighties," a show organized by Barbara Rose, the American art critic and historian, started the new decade with a bang. The exhibition of 41 works by 41 artists — most unknown and unknown to each other — that opened at New York's Grey Gallery in September before *settling now in Paris*, was greeted, in the words of Miss Rose, "by exceptional, if not unprecedented, hostility."

That she would express almost total disenchantment with the direction art was taking in the 1970s in her catalog essay accompanying the show was too much for many in the New York art world to accept. "Nothing," wrote Miss Rose, "in object art, conceptual art, performance, video or even photography and film, which could have a claim to more than narcissistic exhibitionism moved me as painting had."

Over the last decade, she had, in fact, with few exceptions, stopped writing about contemporary art, "revolted by the excesses and extremes to which the idea of art as tradition-smashing revolution had been taken, but unable to identify with the other extreme of a wholesale conversion to the exhausted conventions of the art of the last century."

Miss Rose found herself increasingly alienated from the art world and the two dominant critical concepts of the 1960s and 1970s that, she felt, conspired to make painting less than it had ever been: "The first was the idea that quality was in some way inextricably linked to innovation; the second was that since quality was not definable, art only needed to be interesting instead of good." While a premium was put on reducing, eradicating, Miss Rose returned to the study of the Old Masters, the modern masters, and earlier American modernists who had not felt it necessary "to reject all that had gone before them to make important new art."

Then came 1979 and what Miss Rose saw as a simultaneous breakthrough in dozens of artists, all based in New York, "not to some radical technique, or bizarre material — but to their own personal images . . . executed with a new degree of complexity, density, assurance and vision." To have found so much of a high caliber — all in the studios and none of it in the open — was enough to give Miss Rose the incentive to write again about contemporary art and counter the fashionable propaganda that painting was dead. True to form, Barbara Rose unleashed her formidable intellect in a re-entry essay that went against the grain and put the New York art world in a tizzy.

Just who are these artists found by Miss Rose, not through galleries, museums or art magazines, but through the artists' grapevine, and has she really canonized them as "the '80s painters" as the title of the show might lead one to believe? In Paris to launch the exhibition's worldwide tour with a first stop at the American Center until May 14, Miss Rose was eager to set the record straight:

"There is something which unified all of the art in the show and that is, it is not minimal art,



Claude Vogary

Barbara Rose, art critic, in Paris.

it is painting in which the image is very important and usually has some sort of metaphoric overtone. It is painting about content, it's not painting about nothing, and a number of the paintings are representational — there is a horse, there are hands, parts of a body — they are not realistic, they are representational. So I thought of calling it 'image painting,' and then I thought, you're going to hang a label on these people, it's going to be like Pop Art and Minimal Art and they're going to get stuck with this. I wanted to avoid creating spurious 'movements,' and imply the continuing projection of the modernist spirit into the next decade."

Miss Rose is quick to add that she obviously did not attempt to assemble everything of quality in painting today, but was confining herself to accomplishing one thing: "Isolating a post-Abstract Expressionist current which continues to introduce new variables and to innovate."

Although the show is big, too big, Miss Rose does not think it is diffuse. "There is," she explains, "an underlying concern with similar problems concerning the relationship between structure and content and an attempt to synthesize what remains viable of the diverse modern movements, from Cubism through Abstract Expressionism and after."

Why did this exhibition, then, of presumably tame and conventional art provoke such a furor? For Miss Rose, the answer lies in the *threat to the vested interests of the art world* presented by the exhibition and its accompanying catalog. "I mean the dealers," she explains, "and all those artists who threw their lot in with the art magazines and the art dealers and the going thing of the '70s, which was conceptual art, performance, video, anti-art, minimal art — the people who were going along saying painting is dead, or the only thing you can paint is a *grey slab or painting is just an object with no* content, if it's a painting at all. Those people feel rightfully very threatened because this is another idea, and if I'm right, they're wrong."

There was, in any case, enormous mounting hostility against Miss Rose personally, for having said "no" for 10 years. "I just didn't play ball with anybody," she says, "I isolated myself entirely and said what's going on is not worth writing about. I really don't care about two chalk marks on a wall, and I really think my life *is more interesting than all of this* video performance stuff where somebody reads from their diaries."

What's more, she adds, "the real resentment comes out of the fact that I was the first critic to acknowledge Pop Art; then I wrote the first article about Minimal Art. That now I should see something no one else had seen was really too much, especially since I had said I thought what was being passed off as the avant-garde in the '70s was rotten."

Asked why the work she presented was generally received as nostalgic, retrospective, "cute high art," Miss Rose talked about what she regarded as the need people had of damning it, of finding a way to write it off because it threatened the status quo. "It introduced a lot of new faces, new images, it said painting is not dead, it's alive, it was a profound critique of the '70s and it was done by me, a person who said that the art of the '70s as it was presented in the galleries and the museums was no good."

A self-described maverick, Miss Rose does not fit in, anywhere, in any institution, with any group. There is an unpredictability about her that people truly despise. The 42-year-old Miss Rose is the author of "American Art Since 1900: A Critical History," the standard university textbook on modern American art. Her criticism includes landmark articles on Pop Art in 1963, followed by the first article on minimalism in 1965. *She has done film on the artist Lee* Krasner, written several monographs and has taught at Yale, Sarah Lawrence and the University of California.

In the forefront of the avant-garde in the 1960s, Miss Rose today finds herself labeled conservative, a judgment she agrees with. "I do think that society has become avant-garde and as a person who generally finds herself in opposition to what the majority is involved with, I am probably — vis-a-vis the values of society at this point — conservative.

"The big feat," she continues, "is the disturbance of the art market. The work I'm showing is complex, it's not simple, it's just not that easy, I don't pretend to totally understand a lot of things. The idea that one can write it off as deja vu, derivative or academic is part of that instinct — let's get rid of it quick."

The exhibition will move to Nantes, France, after it closes in Paris on May 14. Although no dates have been fixed yet, the exhibition is expected to be seen in Madrid, Barcelona, Rome and perhaps Copenhagen and Oslo in the next 12 months. ■

A Boom Arrives From India

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — The steady rise of top-quality painting from the Persianized courts of India, one of the most interesting aspects of the market for Middle Eastern art, has been confirmed by the round of Islamic art sales held at Sotheby's and Christie's this week.

As in the past, the miniatures from manuscripts executed in the late 16th century and the first 20 years or so of the 17th century are favorites. This is partly because they offer such a perfect blend of Eastern stylization and Western narrative painting. Characteristically the two most expensive miniatures, which sold for £29,900 and £26,000 at Sotheby's last Tuesday, are two pages from a manuscript completed around 1596-1600.

In the court atelier set up by the Persian-speaking emperors of the Moghul dynasty, Iranian masters formed Indian disciples. They assimilated Western influence reaching India through the missionaries, tradesmen and artists who came from Europe to the imperial capital. While their compositions follow the rules of Iranian painting, a discreet Western touch is reflected in the faces.

An attempt at rendering perspective, with limited use of shading and trompe l'oeil, is apparent in their landscapes. It all helps to make them seem less outlandish to the Western viewer.

The fact that the two pages belong to an imperial manuscript in the Golestan Library in Tehran from which they have been torn off is the other reason that set the price rocketing so high.

Likewise a page of calligraphy with marvelous illuminated margins from an album of calligraphy put together for Shah Jahan in the middle of the 17th century rose to £25,320.

The best work of the later periods of Indian art is now in turn rising fast. Some of the finest miniatures were included in Christie's sale held on Thursday. A masterpiece of the Bundi school shows a yogini seated on a rock hypnotizing a snake with an elephant goad. At £4,200, it fetched a price considered "normal" since the sales in the fall of 1979. An archaistic trend back to the Iranian foundations of Indian miniature painting is apparent in the handling of the rocks and birds. It contrasts with the other masterpiece of the later period, done by an artist of the Kishangarh school: here the perspective is rendered as it is in mid-17th-century painting from Europe. And this, as much as the larger size, might be the reason for the higher price: — £8,800.

All told, however, excitement was kept within bounds in the Indian field and some coups could even be made. One concerns a drawing of a Portuguese done in the early 17th century. It is inspired from, rather than done after, a European print, as the cataloguer writes, for the dagger is of an essentially Indian type as is shown by the blade. This key piece was bought Monday at Sotheby's for just over £1,000 by the Walters Art Gallery of Baltimore.

Another remarkable acquisition in the same sale was a full-length portrait of a ruler of Golconda in the Deccan knocked down to the Victoria and Albert Museum at £4,400. It may be slightly expensive given the restoration work needed to stop it from peeling off, but it ranks among the masterpieces of Deccani painting. The emerald green robe partly concealed by a golden drapery thrown over the back stands out on the lavender blue ground, which is sprinkled with tufts of golden grass.

A downright cheap buy was made Thursday at Christie's. This is a manuscript of an astrological treatise attributed to "Persia or India" and said to be by an unknown scribe. In fact, the volume, dated 1629, was definitely illustrated by an Iranian artist, probably working in India. The scribe, whose name was incompletely deciphered, is not unknown, as the cataloguer assures us: Mohammad Sadeq ebn-e (Mohammad) al Hafez signed, among others, a manuscript dated three years later now in the National Library in Tehran. With its 80 illustrations, the astrological treatise was well worth its £7,700.

It was far from being the only freakish price this week, when there was less consistency in price patterns than usual. Some appear down-trended, such as the £7,700 paid at Sotheby's on Monday for a manuscript with 80 miniatures of the first half of the 16th century, or the £300 given for six pages of the same period with charming illustrations.

Others seem unaccountably high. It is hard to justify the £24,000 paid for a manuscript recording a pious donation made in 1623 by a lady of the Turkish imperial family. At half price, it would have been brilliantly sold — all the more so as it might be lacking a folio: a page decorated with the calligraphic signature of Sultan Ahmet or *tughra* has grease stains of a similar calligraphy in reverse and this could well be the ghost of a matching *tughra* now vanished.

Such inconsistencies, however, seem mild when compared with those of objets d'art. Some of these were going through the roof this week — such as a £13,300 luster dish of the 13th century — and others for peanuts — such as four rectangular tiles with beautiful carved motifs under turquoise glaze, from 13th-century Syria, which were knocked down at £330 — bought at Sotheby's Monday morning sale. The following day, after the peaks reached Monday by some pottery and the ups and downs of metalwork, glass was almost uniformly cheap, selling for half or even one third of the expected prices.

Variations of this kind point to deep disturbances in the market. The attempts made by Tehran dealers who have now opened shop in London to control prices and rim them up as they seemed to be doing on Monday may not prove well-inspired in the middle term. ■

Klee in Joyceland

DUBLIN — Paul Klee admired and read the writings of James Joyce and it is possible to see many similarities between the works of the two men. It is therefore appropriate that there should be a major Klee exhibition now in Dublin at the National Gallery of Ireland.

If Joyce's prose is rich in visual imagery, Klee's pictures need to be "read" in a way that is often closer to writing than to art. Increasingly, Joyce started with words and drew their allusions from them. Klee begins with almost abstract images — often little more than squares or blobs of color — and draws images out of them: He talked of "taking a line for a walk." And often, as with walking the dog, it is the line itself *that dictates which way the artist* should go.

Dublin's Klee show is entirely loaned from the rich holdings of the Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen in Duesseldorf and gives a broad survey of the artist's career from his first mature works done in Munich around 1912 to some of the last works painted in Berne shortly before his death in 1940.

The earliest works are delicate or glowing landscape watercolors turning into abstract patchworks, saturated in color. After World War I Klee allowed his febrile and inventive mind full play, stimulated by the fertile artistic and intellectual atmosphere of the Bauhaus — the famous art and design school in Weimar, and later Dessau, where Klee taught and worked from 1920 to 1931.

In 1935 Klee fell fatally ill with a degenerative disease and the work of his last five years is filled with a calm but troubled sense of the approach of death. There is a particularly fine selection of these final works in the Dublin show, which continues until Friday.

Also at the National Gallery of Ireland is a collection of "100 of the Finest Drawings from Polish Collections," which was shown earlier this year at the Heim Gallery in London.

Polish art collections suffered terribly during the many invasions and partitions of the country and worst of all during World War II. Nevertheless there still remain many good drawings in the national museums now established in Polish cities. The selection on show includes drawings by Italian, German and Dutch artists from the Renaissance to the 19th century. Outstanding are eight superb figure and landscape drawings by Rembrandt and two drawings by the great Prussian architect, Schinkel, designs for a palace and church for Count Potocki at Krzeszowice near Krakow. (The church was built to Schinkel's designs, but the palace was never realized.) After closing in Dublin on May 11, the exhibition travels to the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge (May 16 through June 18) and the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff (June 25 through July 30).

"Images des Hommes" at the Douglas Hyde Gallery (at Trinity College, Dublin) is a mixed exhibition of photography, organized in Belgium and contains works by 88 European photographers, including Cartier-Bresson, Brassai, Brandt, Sander and Kertesz. The theme of the exhibition is the human figure, and it suffers overall from the general simplistic humanism of such *exhibitions, like the famous "The* Family of Man," which rather naively suggest the universal predicament and noble dignity of men and women all over the world.

Nevertheless the individual images are often memorable and sometimes superb. The organizers of the exhibition are the Groupement pour la Promotion des Images Seriels. But paradoxically it is the single images that arrest the eye here. The show continues until May 17. — *Paul Overy*

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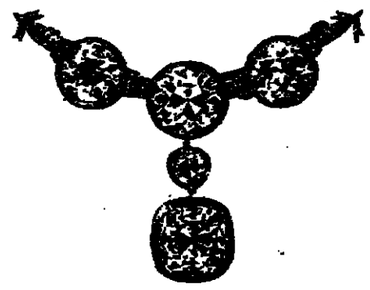
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Seagram, Sun Sign Texas Pacific Pact

MONTREAL, April 25 (Reuters) — Seagram Co. and Sun Co. said in a joint announcement today that they had signed an agreement for Sun to purchase for $2.3 billion the U.S. properties of Texas Pacific Oil, a wholly owned Seagram subsidiary.

The company said the closing is expected sometime between Aug. 29 and Nov. 30, at which time Sun will pay Seagram the whole amount either in cash or, at Sun's choice, a combination of cash and two $900-million floating rate notes.

The first note, due in 1985, would bear an interest rate of ⅜ point over the 90-day Libor and would be callable by Sun after one year with no premium.

GM to Cut 10% of Salaried Workforce

DETROIT, April 25 (Reuters) — General Motors said today that as part of a major cost reduction program it plans a 10 percent reduction in its worldwide salaried workforce. It did not say when the dismissals would occur.

GM said that reductions in employment will vary with different divisions and staff. A GM spokesman said that the company's current salaried workforce worldwide is 180,000 persons. GM had a total workforce of about 853,000 at the end of 1979, but has since made extensive layoffs due to slumping cars sales.

Dow Chemical, Tesoro in $2-Billion Project

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, April 25 (Reuters) — Dow Chemical officials have said that it and Tesoro Petroleum would be the lead companies in a $2 billion petrochemical venture expected to include a group of Alaskan companies.

Dow said that it was studying the feasibility of an ethylene plant in south central Alaska that would use Prudhoe Bay gas liquids as its feedstock. The company added that the study could take as long as a year to complete.

Dow said that another plant would be built at Prudhoe Bay to extract the natural-gas liquids and that it would be connected to the petrochemical plant by an 18-inch gas liquids pipeline.

South Korea Leaning to French Reactor

SEOUL, April 25 (AP-DJ) — South Korea is inclined toward the French nuclear plant maker Framatome for the purchase of two reactors to be installed at its projected ninth and tenth nuclear power stations, a Korean official said today.

The Korea Electric Co. official said that the Korean state-run utility was negotiating a purchase contract with Framatome. The utility originally planned an open tender for the purchase.

He made the disclosure one day after Framatome President Jean-Claude Leny left in Seoul following five days of talks with Korean government and Kecc officials.

Departing from its long-standing policy of purchasing from the United States, Korea has decided in principle to switch to France at least for the two nuclear projects out of its policy considerations, sources said. Korea is seeking to diversify the supply of nuclear plant facilities and accompanying nuclear fuel to move away its reliance on the United States.

Gevaert Sees Slump Due to Silver Prices

BRUSSELS, April 25 (AP-DJ) — Gevaert Photo-producten N.V. of Belgium yesterday predicted a second and third quarter sales slump for the film-making group Agfa-Gevaert in which it has a 40 percent interest. But it said that it believed results would improve in the "near future."

The president of Gevaert, Hendrik Cappyuns, told a shareholders' meeting that 1979 had been "worse than in any other year since the founding of the group," largely because of soaring silver prices, which forced Agfa-Gevaert to boost its own prices.

The Agfa-Gevaert group, jointly owned by West German and Belgian interests, posted a loss of 117.8 million Deutsche marks in 1979, after profits of 20.4 million DM in 1978. Board chairman Andre Leysen predicted in Leverkusen, West Germany, that the firm would return to profit in 1980; however, as a result of corporate restructuring and of two new capital increases that will inject a total of 400 million DM into the firm.

U.S. Is Pressuring Chrysler's Lenders

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT) — With negotiations over Chrysler's financial rescue plan reaching a crucial stage, the Treasury Department has assumed a key role in pressuring the company's bankers and others to make concessions to help the auto company qualify for $1.5 billion in Federal loan guarantees.

There were indications yesterday that the intervention by the Treasury and by other federal officials was beginning to reap success. A Chrysler spokesman said that the company had received a waiver from its bankers that would permit Chrysler to pledge a Trenton, Mich., engine plant as collateral for a $150 million loan to Chrysler from the state of Michigan.

Analysts noted that the bankers, who are key to the company's ability to qualify for federal aid, had resisted giving such waivers on collateral for outstanding loans until they were fairly certain that federal guarantees would be granted.

"I think we're very, very close," said one analyst, who has followed the negotiations closely. Chrysler has said that the Michigan loan was needed to continue operations into June, when its cash and borrowed funds will run out. It said that the federal loan guarantees would be essential at that time to obtain operating funds.

The banks have been under pressure from the Treasury Department to provide concessions as a way of helping the company demonstrate that it can raise $2 billion in private financing, which is a requirement set by Congress for granting the federal loan guarantees.

A government source involved in the negotiations with the banks said yesterday that at least some of Chrysler's bank lenders had been persuaded to purchase shares of stock in the company as one way of providing new cash. Published reports have suggested that the banks have been asked to purchase $200 million in preferred stock, but this could not be confirmed.

Chrysler owes about $1 billion to a group of approximately 200 banks and insurance companies. Weeks ago, these institutions agreed to a $650 million package of concessions on their loans, mostly in the form of delayed repayments and forgiveness of interest. This was the largest segment of Chrysler's $2 billion private financing package, but the federal government has been demanding that the banks also loan Chrysler additional cash to help assure its survival.

A Treasury spokesman said today that the situation was "changing minute by minute," and that officials still hope that the Chrysler Corporation Loan Guarantee Board, created by Congress to judge Chrysler's qualifications for loan guarantees, could make a formal determination on Chrysler's request for the guarantees on Monday, or "early next week."

Negotiations during the past week involving Federal officials and Chrysler's bankers have centered on the loan board's criticism of Chrysler's private financing program. Officials have said that the package departs from Congress's requirements in several respects. In addition to not providing new cash from lenders, there was criticism over plans to raise some money by selling Chrysler assets.

Rejection Urged By U.S. Council Of Steel Petiton

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP-DJ) — The Council on Wage and Price Stability yesterday urged the U.S. International Trade Commission to reject the anti-dumping petitions filed against European steel producers by U.S. Steel.

In comments filed with the trade commission, the council said that it supported the views of the U.S. Department of Justice, whichday had urged rejection of U.S. Steel's allegations that imports from seven European countries were at unfairly low prices and that they were damaging the domestic industry.

The Justice Department said U.S. Steel's petition "fails to set forth sufficient evidence to demonstrate a reasonable indication of material injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic steel industry by reason of the imports."

The trade commission has to issue a preliminary ruling before May 8. If the ruling is in U.S. Steel's favor, a final investigation will begin that could lead to the setting of special duties on the imports.

In New York, David Roderick, the chairman of U.S. Steel, said yesterday that U.S steelmakers had been denied steel contracts totaling some $7 billion in 1979, or 15 percent of the market, as a result of foreign competition, primarily from Japanese and European state-subsidized producers.

Congress Broadens Probe on Hunt Silver

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 25 — Congressional investigations of the silver transactions of the Hunt brothers have widened following reports that Paul Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, helped arrange an $800-million credit line to help Herbert and Nelson Bunker Hunt meet their silver debts. Mr. Volcker today denied in Hamburg that the Fed approved the loan.

The reports yesterday said that the Fed chairman, in a March 29 meeting with major bankers in Boca Raton, Fla., approved the credit line and that the Hunts had already used $300 million of the credit.

The reports added that such a loan would violate the U.S. administration's anti-inflation policies aimed at tightening credit for speculative purposes.

Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee, today accused the Federal chairman of violating the Fed's credit restraint policy by approving the loan and said that he will hold hearings on Mr. Volcker's action.

But Mr. Volcker said in Hamburg where he is attending an interim committee meeting of the International Monetary Fund: "It is incorrect to say that we approved it . . . It is wrong and misleading to say that we sponsored or approved such a loan."

Aware of Loan

He admitted that the U.S. monetary authorities were aware that such a loan was being put together, "but I would want to make sure that it didn't contribute to speculation in the commodities markets."

The Federal also denied its involvement in establishing or approving any credit line for the Hunts.

"Banking officials have kept the Federal Reserve informed regarding such matters but, contrary to some reports, the Federal Reserve has not approved any such loans," the Fed said in a statement.

According to The New York Times, banking sources say that the report of the $800-million loan and use of $300 million of the credit was untrue.

The Hunts' financial position deteriorated as the price of silver slid from more than $50 an ounce to $10.80 an ounce between January and March.

The disclosure on March 25 of the Hunts' inability to pay Bache Halsey Stuart Shields more than $100 million due on Hunt silver futures accounts set off a short-lived near-panic on Wall Street. The Hunts reportedly have lost the hundreds of millions of dollars in silver trading since the price collapsed.

Meanwhile, federal subpoenas were served on the Hunts in Dallas, directing them to appear Tuesday before a House government operations subcommittee investigating the silver market's collapse.

The subcommittee's chairman, Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., called the latest reports "obviously a very, very serious matter" and he said that he expects Mr. Volcker to also testify next week.

There was no word on whether the Hunts will comply with the subpoenas. They have agreed to appear voluntarily next Friday before a Senate agriculture subcommittee.

An informed government source said that Mr. Volcker became involved after the Hunts' regular bank could not meet their urgent request for money to meet debts stemming from their silver purchases.

A source said that the brokerage firm and bank representatives asked for Mr. Volcker's approval of the loan in late March because financial defaults might be in store if the Hunts could not make their payments.

A government source said that Mr. Volcker approved the line of credit to the Hunts because he was concerned that some brokerage houses and banks might be in jeopardy.

Rep. Reuss said in his telegram to the board that he wants to see evidence that some brokerage firms were in danger of collapsing if the Hunts could not meet payments.

New Loan Reported

Meanwhile, The New York Times reported that a group of major U.S. banks, concerned that the Hunts' financial position remains precarious, is actively negotiating a large loan with them to offset the brothers' silver losses.

The bankers fear that, without new financing, the Hunts may have difficulty in paying off other debts, and that such problems could touch off further chaos in the financial markets.

Banking sources said yesterday, however, that no new loan had yet been made. "There have been negotiations, but no terms have been ratified," said a source at a large New York bank.

The new negotiations are taking place with the knowledge, and according to some reports, with the acquiescence of Mr. Volcker.

According to The New York Times, when the Hunts first apprised top banking executives of their problems at the meeting in Boca Raton, they described the size of their debts as in the vicinity of $1.7 billion, some of which were backed by collateral.

Their settlements to date — to Bache; Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Smith; Paine Webber; A.G. Edwards & Sons, and the Engelhard Mineral and Chemicals — appear to total less than $1 billion, leaving open the question of what firms or banks hold the remaining debt, The Times said.

The bank-rescue plan originated at a meeting of the Reserve Bankers Assoc., a group of leading representatives of Fed members, in Florida on March 29 and 30.

The bankers became involved in response to a call March 30 from Dallas, where officials of Engelhard, a major trading company, were meeting with the Hunts about their refusal to purchase 19 million ounces of silver at $35 an ounce that the Hunts had contracted earlier to buy from Engelhard. With the collapse of silver prices, the Hunts faced a loss of some $400 million if they fulfilled the contract.

During the meeting, the Hunts reportedly disclosed to the Engelhard officials how much money they had lost and how much they still owed. When the magnitude of the problem became clear, a participant at the talks called William Spencer, president of Citibank, who was at the Boca Raton bankers meeting, asking for help.

The Hunts and Engelhard officials flew to Boca Raton, where Mr. Spencer had gathered about 10 top bankers. The idea was to provide a large loan to pay off all of the Hunts' smaller loans and allow them to raise more cash from their less liquid assets.

Late Night Session

The loan under discussion would be given to the Placid Oil Co., owned by the Hunt family. The money, however, would be for the use by the Hunt brothers. The banks were apparently willing to take Placid's assets as collateral for a loan.

Banking sources said that Mr. Volcker, who was at the association's meeting, was among those attending the late-night session.

After hours of discussion by themselves, the bankers told the Hunts and the Engelhard officials that they were not ready to make a loan, the Times said. The Hunts then continued to negotiate with Engelhard and arrived at an agreement to turn over some $400 million in assets, including 8.5 million ounces of silver and a portion of their oil and gas properties in the Canadian Beaufort Sea, in exchange for canceling the 19-million-ounce silver contract.

The Washington Post and Los Angeles Times have reported that the major bankers approved the credit line at a March 29 meeting in Boca Raton.

The Beaufort Sea agreement would require the approval of the Canadian government, which has said it would scrutinize any request by the Hunts to transfer the leases. In addition, a Canadian court has issued a temporary order freezing any disposition of the Hunts' Beaufort Sea holdings until hearings on a claim by a unit of British Petroleum against Nelson Bunker Hunt are held. The Beaufort Sea properties are estimated to be worth about $700 million.

The Hunts' appeal of the injunction will be heard tomorrow in Canada.

NYSE Rebounds In Final Hour

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, April 25 — The New York Stock Exchange bounced back in late afternoon trading, recovering from a sharp drop following announcement of the aborted U.S. rescue mission.

Gold rose above $560 before easing in New York today in what one dealer called "emotional buying" fueled by the aborted U.S. rescue operation in Iran. But another dealer called gold's rise moderate considering the potential consequences of the U.S. action.

The dollar, already under pressure because of falling U.S. interest rates, fell on foreign exchange markets, although central bank intervention stemmed the drop.

"Almost all gold's rise came in early trading in Europe and consisted of emotional buying after word of the failed U.S. rescue attempt," said Marc Berkowitz, trader for James Sinclair Co. "The initial buying ran gold up to over $560 before it settled back, as the market waited to see what will happen."

Luis Vigdor, vice president of Manfra Tordella Brookes bullion firm, said gold's rise, "after the initial shock, really was modest. Had this happened three or four months ago gold would have gone through the roof.

Dow Average

The Dow Jones industrial average, down more than 7 points at the outset, surged in the final hour of trading to close at 803.58, up 6.48 on the day. The Dow was off 0.26 points to 796.84 at 3:00 p.m. EST. It gained 7.85 points on Thursday.

On the Big Board declines led advances, more than two to one most of the day, but trading was lighter than the previous day. Brokers said the slow trading pace indicated that many investors were dazed by the news of the aborted U.S. mission.

Some traders jumped on the Iranian news to buy precious metals and defense related issues in anticipation of mounting worldwide tensions.

Investors also were encouraged that interest rates were declining. Rates on Treasury issues have dropped sharply the past several days. A few banks have lowered their prime lending rate to 19 percent, although Citibank lowered its rate today to just 19½ from 19¾.

Central banks were believed to have intervened substantially to steady the currency market. The dollar was buoyed late in the day by sharply higher Eurodollar rates, dealers said.

Gulf investors began buying gold fairly actively following news of the abortive U.S. bid, Gulf bullion sources said.

People in Business

Saab-Scania AB and Fairchild Industries have appointed **Alan Buley** to be Paris-based chief executive of Saab-Fairchild, their newly created, jointly owned company. Mr. Buley was formerly president of Fokker-VFW International.

* * *

Kidder, Peabody International has named **Jerome Goldstein**, formerly executive director of Citicorp International Bank, Ltd., director of the international syndicate department in London.

* * *

Vice President **Jean de Demandoix** has been appointed head of international private banking at the Paris office of Morgan Guaranty Trust, succeeding Vice President **Alain Golaz** who has been named deputy head of international private banking worldwide.

* * *

Vice President **Stephen Banks** has been appointed managing director of Wells Fargo Ltd. in London, succeeding Senior Vice President **E. Alan Holroyde** who has returned to the bank's San Francisco office. Mr. Banks was formerly head of the bank's corporate finance department in San Francisco.

Bundesbank Sets Swap Agreement With Japan Bank

HAMBURG, April 25 (AP-DJ) — Deutsche Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl and Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Mayekawa agreed today on a mutual swap arrangement of 2.5 billion Deutsche marks between the West German and Japanese central banks, Mr. Poehl said.

Mr. Poehl said the arrangement would have to be formally approved by the Bundesbank's central bank council and by appropriate Japanese monetary authorities.

The swap arrangement followed a Japanese initiative, Mr. Poehl reported. He said he does not think that there will be any need to use the swaps in the foreseeable future.

The Bundesbank president said the Japanese-German arrangement is similar to bilateral swap facilities established recently with Japan by the United States and Switzerland. Swaps are short-term credit arrangements between central banks. Also in Hamburg, Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer said today that the West German current account deficit this year probably would "exceed 20 billion Deutsche marks, maybe even 25 billion DM."

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Aid to Developing Nations With Payments Problems

World Bank Said to Get IMF Go-Ahead on Lending

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 25 — The joint development committee of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, meeting in Hamburg yesterday, reportedly gave the World Bank a go-ahead for expanding its lending to developing nations with international payments difficulties and serious structural economic adjustment problems.

Also yesterday, the proposed plan to create a substitution account and reduce the international payments role of the dollar was unexpectedly shelved for at least a year, and perhaps indefinitely, by finance ministers meeting here.

Officials said the ministers were unable to agree on establishing the account, not only because of the Carter administration's reluctance to seek congressional approval for it during an election year but also because the dollar has recently gained strength.

U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller communicated the U.S. position to the finance ministers of Britain, France, West Germany and Japan at a secret meeting somewhere in Europe last week, officials said here. But the failure of the conference to agree yesterday still came as a surprise to many who had confidently expected the countries to compromise.

After the meeting of finance ministers, the chairman of the Group of 10, Belgian Finance Minister Gaston Geens, said that "technical and political problems" remained unresolved. The ministers instructed officials to continue studying them, but set no deadline for an agreement.

World Bank sources said they have been informed that the development committee, which met separately under the chairmanship of Cesar Virata, finance minister of The Philippines, had endorsed the new type of World Bank lending, which is already being done in a limited way.

The World Bank has approved the new structural economic adjustment loans to Turkey and Kenya, and others are pending at the international agency.

World Bank and U.S. sources had said in advance of the Hamburg meeting that the bank might approve several hundred million dollars in the new-type loans over the coming year.

While World Bank president Robert McNamara was not in Hamburg for the IMF-World Bank Development Committee meeting yesterday, he has spelled out his thinking on the new type of lending activities in a confidential report obtained by AP-Dow Jones.

Mr. Mcnamara contended that the World Bank has to embark on lending to developing countries facing balance-of-payments crises because increases in world oil prices, continued high levels of inflation and the prospects for a "prolonged period" of slow growth in the industrial countries are posing "increasingly acute problems for many of the developing countries."

Specific Programs

According to Mr. McNamara, the relatively short-term financing available to the developing nations from commercial banks and the IMF's resources for financing economic adjustments of these countries needs to be supplemented "if the debt problems of many of the countries aren't to assume serious dimensions."

The World Bank president added, however, that World Bank credits for structural economic adjustments would only be justified if the borrowing countries work out specific programs to get more efficient use of available resources and to respond to changes in economic conditions.

But Mr. McNamara also has stressed that the World Bank "could not, nor would it wish to, impose its views as to what constitutes an appropriate program" of economic adjustment in the borrowing countries.

U.S. Productivity Rises in Quarter; Farm Area Leads

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI) — There has been a superficial gain, but no real improvement, in the fundamental problem of lagging productivity in the United States, new government figures showed today. On the surface, the news looked favorable.

Productivity — output per hour of work — rose at an annual rate of 0.6 percent in the private business sector as a whole during the first quarter of this year after four consecutive quarters of decline, the Labor Department reported.

But much of that increase came from a 20 percent rise in farm productivity, a sector given to extreme fluctuations and which most economists delete from their calculations.

Not counting farms, productivity fell 0.2 percent in the first quarter and was down 1.2 percent from the same period a year earlier. In manufacturing alone, the figure fell 1.9 percent in the first quarter, as output declined 1.1 percent, while the number of hours worked increased 0.8 percent.

Poland Reveals Size Of Its Debt to West

WARSAW, April 25 (AP) — Poland's debts to the West amount to between $18 and $18.5 billion, Marian Krzak, vice minister of finance, said yesterday at a meeting of Western financial officials in Warsaw.

Poland is the most deeply in debt to the West of all Communist-bloc nations, said Mr. Krzak, who added that Poland expects to receive further credits. Jan Woloszyn, president of Poland's Commercial Bank, said that the debt will start decreasing in 1983.

CURRENCY RATES

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 25, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges:

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Ll.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.0035	4.578	110.40 *	47.31 *	0.2364	—	6.982 *	118.30 *	35.17 *
Brussels (a)	28.95	66.3775	15.9995	6.857	3.435 *	14.491	—	17.15	5.114
Frankfurt	1.813	4.14	—	42.86 *	2.138 x	90.54 *	6.292 *	107.60 *	31.89 *
London (b)	2.2775	—	4.1295	9.6275	1.929.00	4.575	66.035	3.8583	12.988
Milan	Closed								
New York	—	2.2765	0.5518	0.2368	N.A. *	0.5004	N.A.	0.5738	N.A.
Paris	4.225	9.68	233.06 *	—	4.5775 x.	211.30 *	14.5775 *	249.62 *	74.54 *
Zurich	1.6895	3.8512	92.1312 *	39.9784 *	0.199	84.2736 *	5.8157 *	—	29.7788 *
ECU	1.3874	0.6069	2.5167	5.8652	1,174.43	2.7748	40.2344	2.364	7.8742

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0337	Belgian fin. franc	29.70	0.2039	Hong Kong $	4.905	0.2004	Saudi Riyal	3.329
0.8479	Canadian $	1.1794	2.0465	Irish £	0.4882	0.0773	Schilling	12.935
0.1761	Danish krone	5.6775	0.0231	Israeli £	43.225	0.4589	Singapore $	2.179
0.0238	Drachma	42.05	3.6697	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2725	0.2238	Swedish krona	4.4705
Closed	Escudo	Closed	0.2017	Norw. krone	4.9585	0.2667	U.A.E. dirham	3.722
0.2443	Fin. mark	3.7555	0.0142	Peseta	70.595	0.004	Yen	245.50

£ Sterling: 1.11 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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In an exclusive new interview, Dr. Franz Pick warns...

"The Dollar Will Be Wiped Out"

"I have lived through the destruction of the Czechoslovak koruna, the German mark, and the French franc. Now I'm witnessing the destruction of the U.S. dollar. The destruction process is the same."

Dr. Franz Pick is one of the world's most respected authorities on currency matters and precious metals. He studied currency and inflation theories at the University of Hamburg and the Sorbonne in Paris. His degrees include BS, MA, MBA, LL.D, and PhD. He is the publisher of *Pick's World Currency Report* and *Pick's Currency Yearbook*, two internationally respected publications on currencies. He is the author of 6 books on silver and gold.

Now, in an exclusive new interview with the SILVER & GOLD REPORT, Dr. Pick tells why the dollar and dollar-denominated investments are headed for *disaster. Here are excerpts...*

On the Dollar

"The most serious problem we face today is the debasement of our currency by the government... As you can observe by looking at the official U.S. *cost of living statistics, the dollar by early 1978 had* been debased to less than one-tenth of its 1940 value. My own unofficial figures put the value of the dollar at around 7% of its pre-war value... The government will continue to debase the dollar until it is worth about a penny. [Then it will repudiate its debts] by exchanging 100 old dollars for each new dollar. This may happen within 12 to 24 months."

On Traditional Investments

"Currency debasement destroys the value of corporate bonds, stocks, life insurance policies, annuities; and all other debt instruments denominated in dollars. We may be the richest nation in the world, but our assets are melting away before our eyes and virtually no one recognizes this fact."

On the Outlook for Investors

"[Dollar-denominated assets] will be wiped out... Many people will be ruined. I'm afraid the readjustment to real values will bring much pain and suffering."

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European Gold Markets

April 25, 1980

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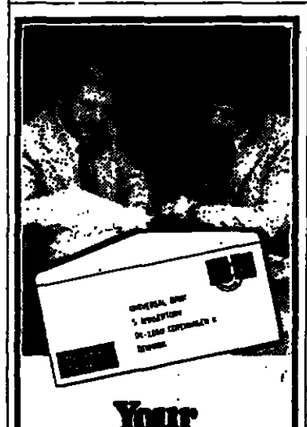
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600	4.00- 5.00	26.00-31.00	
620	1.50- 2.00	20.00-23.00	
640	4.50- 7.50	22.00-28.00	
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U.S. Bond Market Alive and Fashionable

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. bond market, which many experts declared dead and buried just a few weeks ago, is alive and even back in fashion.

As impossible as it may seem, investors suddenly have become willing again to look beyond the current fast pace of inflation and to buy bonds carrying interest rates fixed for years and even decades ahead. And lured by a recent decline in interest rates and by the advantages of nailing down future financing costs, corporate treasurers are rushing into the marketplace with armloads of long-term bond issues.

"There's a lot of pent-up demand by companies to do long-term financing," says John Spring, chief financial officer of Household Finance Corp., which offered $200 million of seven-year, 12 percent debentures this week. And there also appears to be a fair amount of pent-up but selective demand for bonds by investors. Some new issues recently only moderately well this week, dealers said, as investors waited for such high-quality issues as the $150 million of 25-year debentures and $75 million of 10-year notes that RCA Corp. said it will issue next month.

Restrained Enthusiasm

Some bond buyers, of course, still manage to restrain their enthusiasm, particularly about long-term issues. "I can't get that excited about long-term bonds right now," said Joseph DiMartino, who heads trading at Dreyfus Corp., a large money manager. "With an endemic inflation rate of probably 9 percent or more, why tie up money long-term for a yield of 12 percent or 13 percent when you can get about the same yield in shorter maturities and retain more flexibility?" he asks.

The bond market's revival bodes well for many people besides those who issue, trade and invest in fixed-income corporate securities. As companies issue more bonds and, frequently, reduce their bank loans, analysts say, it becomes more likely that interest rates generally will continue their recent declines.

Furthermore, the reduced corporate dependence on short-term bank loans strengthens many dangerously shaky balance sheets. Indeed, the "long overdue" return of corporations to the bond market is vital if "a good, vigorous economic expansion" is to follow the emerging recession, contends Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Brothers, a big bond firm in New York.

"A corporation can't fully participate" in an upturn if its short-term debts are so high that it can't take on more of them to rebuild inventories, Mr. Kaufman explains, adding that he expects that the revival of long-term financing will continue, although irregularly.

More broadly, the resurgence of bonds apparently springs from a new faith among businessmen and bond buyers that Washington will not let inflation run completely out of control. Even with the cooling economy, "inflation will be higher than we're happy with," but the United States is not going to become "an Argentina," says Frederick Adler, secretary of Data General, which is offering $75 million of 25-year, 13 percent debentures."

Whether the new fashion on Wall Street will last any longer than many a fashion in New York's Seventh Avenue garment district is subject to doubt, of course. "The difficulties a lot of people got into in the bond market won't be easily forgotten," cautions Frank Newman, chief financial officer at Wells Fargo, the big California bank holding company.

But some experts contend that the bond market has weathered the recent storm without any permanent damage. "The market for long-term bonds "is here to stay," says William Voute, general partner in charge of corporate-bond trading at Salomon Brothers.

Other experts are not quite so sure. "It may be too soon to toll the death knell for the long-term bond market," says William Griggs, senior vice president at J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Co., but he expects "a lot more borrowing in the intermediate three-year to seven-year area of the market."

Yet a survey released this week by the Conference Board, a private business-research group, finds that "major corporations will rely heavily on new bond issues" during the next 12 months. About half the 34 financial executives responding to the regular survey said they expect to step up bond issues, and private placements of long-term debt directly with institutional investors, by 10 percent or more.

U.S. Corporate Borrowing Costs Plunge on Belief in Credit Ease

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP-DJ) — Borrowing costs for large U.S. corporations have plunged sharply as the belief has spread that the Federal Reserve Board was easing its monetary policies.

Money-market analysts said recent declines in a key market indicator, the federal funds rate, provided new evidence that the Fed has eased its credit brakes somewhat. The Fed has "definitely backed off from their March tightening," declared Donald Maude, director of research at Merrill Lynch's government securities unit.

Yesterday, analysts said the federal funds rate, the charge on reserves banks lend one another for short periods, dropped as low as 15¾ percent without action by the Fed. Three weeks ago, for instance, the rate averaged over 19 percent.

An economic slowdown and sluggish growth in the U.S. money supply "allows them to be less stringent," said Alan Lerner, senior vice president, Bankers Trust, who also detected signs of easing of Fed policy.

However, some experts warn that the Fed will have to move cautiously to avoid risking a loss of public confidence in its anti-inflation efforts. Mr. Maude said the Fed may be "playing an extremely risky game with the danger of aborting the recession before it even takes hold in earnest."

The recent sharp plunge in short-term interest rates, analysts said, is seen as closely related to a slowdown in the economy. The slide in short-term rates has spread to the big $122 billion commercial paper market, a key source of short-term funds for the largest U.S. companies.

"I can't believe" paper rates have "come this far this fast," said George Van Cleave, partner in charge of the commercial paper department of Goldman Sachs.

"It's the most precipitous drop in commercial paper rates that I can recall," said an official of GMAC, the financing arm of the auto giant.

In part, dealers said, commercial paper is playing catch-up to other money-market instruments, whose rates have dropped sharply in recent days.

However, James Walsh, vice president and head of commercial paper department of First Boston, said yesterday's steep drop in paper rates may be an overreaction and that those rates could rise again.

U.S., Canada Plan Intensive Oil Search in Lake Erie

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TORONTO, April 25 (NYT) — Following the winter shutdown, a half-dozen giant oil rigs are being prepared on the Canadian side of Lake Erie for one of the busiest summers of drilling in history.

On the U.S. side of the lake, federal and state officials are reviewing a draft environmental impact statement that may finally lead to drilling in U.S. waters 67 years after the Canadians started their offshore search for fuels on the lake.

The draft statement, prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is being reviewed by the Environmental Protection Agency. It is expected to be released for public comment by late June and is likely to touch off further controversy among environmentalists fearful of an oil spill in that fresh-water lake that provides the drinking water and resort income for millions of residents in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

"U.S. politicians get elected all the time over there opposing drilling for fear of pollution," said Harvey Weston, treasurer of Toronto's Place Oil & Gas. "But we're going full speed ahead. They seem to think there's a wall or something that goes right down the middle of the lake."

Mounting Pressure

However, given the increased world cost of fuels, the mounting pressure to find new domestic resources and the safety record of drillers on the Canadian side, many experts expect the way to be cleared for drilling in U.S. waters soon.

The Corps of Engineers reports numerous inquiries from U.S. concerns, including upstate utilities anxious for a cheaper, local source of natural gas. Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York have already allowed their lake drilling bans to expire. And Gov. Hugh Carey of New York has said that Lake Erie could provide 13 percent of his state's industrial gas needs this decade.

This year five Canadian companies, two of them owned by Americans, are planning to drill about 150 wells in Lake Erie. This compares with 120 last year and 85 the year before. The wells are largely concentrated in the lake's central and eastern portions.

"Some people have a good deal of faith in that lake," said Ron Bryant, supervisor of petroleum resources for Ontario. "The only limit is the availability of rigs."

The Canadian drillers are not looking for oil, although they sometimes find it. Under an agreement between the United States and Canada, which was signed as much for political as environmental reasons, Lake Erie oil finds are capped and left. Drilling is also banned in the far western end of the lake.

Instead, the drillers are searching for the estimated 500 billion cubic feet of natural gas that is believed to lie in Canada under the lake bed at depths of a few hundred feet to 3,000 feet.

"Lake Erie is a very good hunting ground," said Bill Barnett, production manager for Consolidated West Petroleum of Calgary, Alberta. "People keep on pecking away there and steadily finding more and more gas."

Consolidated, a subsidiary of Western Decalta Petroleum, has not decided how many holes to drill this year to add to its 100 wells that are producing 3.5 million cubic feet of gas a day.

"We know the gas is there," said Allen Oxtoby, operations manager for Anschutz (Canada) Exploration, a subsidiary of the Anschutz Corp. of Denver. "It's just low pressures, low permeability and low productivity." Mr. Oxtoby was explaining why the Lake Erie finds are not as immediately accessible nor as fast to develop as some.

Nonetheless, production from the lake beds is steady, if a little slow, once they are tapped. Anschutz will drill 70 wells this year. Its 60 existing wells produce 6.5 million cubic feet of gas a day.

'No Gold Mine'

"Any single good well elsewhere could generate more gas than those 60," Mr. Oxtoby said. "It's no gold mine, but you get a steady cash flow and your 10- to 15-percent profit regularly, as long as you watch your costs intensely."

The largest operator on Lake Erie is Consumers Gas of Toronto, which owns three of the lake's six drilling rigs. It plans to drill 50 wells this year; the company has 90 wells producing 23 million cubic feet of gas a day.

"That's only 2 percent of the company's needs," said Ivan Cuthill, vice president for exploration, "and the drilling season is only 150 days long. But there are good prospects out there."

Both Consumers and Mitchell Energy of Houston, another Lake Erie operator, are interested in drilling on the U.S. side. Mitchell, whose 50 small wells produce a million cubic feet of gas a day, plans another dozen wells this year.

The lake's production last year totaled 10 billion cubic feet of gas — two-thirds of the gas produced in Ontario, but only 2 percent of the province's gas consumption. The rest arrives from Alberta.

Mr. Bryant said that 1,150 wells have been drilled in Canadian waters since 1913 with 500 still producing or ready to hook up with the network of pipes that line the lake bed. This compares with two wells, both dry holes, drilled on the U.S. side off Pennsylvania in the 1950s.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Consolidated Bathurst

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	339.6	279.3
Profits	31.4	19.2
Per Share	1.39	0.82

Gulf Canada *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Profits	91.0	53.0
Per Share	2.00	1.16

* *Quarterly dividend increased to 55 from 40 cents a share.*

Imperial Oil

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,800.	1,500.
Profits	152.0	89.0
Per Share	1.16	0.68

France

Sacilor

Year	1979	1978
Loss	1,370.	1,010.

Thomson-Brandt *

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	5,270.	4,390.
Profits	132.0	131.6

* *Yearly dividend increased to 11.50 from 10.80 francs.*

United States

Aetna Life & Casualty

1st Quar	1980	1979
Profits	122.7	122.9
Per share	1.52	1.52

Diamond International *

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	274.5	272.7
Profits	9.24	13.26
Per Share	0.67	0.98

* *1979 results restated.*

Ingersoll Rand

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	656.7	603.8
Profits	36.93	34.25
Per Share	1.86	1.71

Mobil *

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	15,300.	10,400.
Profits	922.0	449.0
Per Share	4.34	2.12

* *Per share adjusted for a 2-for-1 stock split in June, 1979.*

Pan American World Airways

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	800.6	499.4
Loss	74.9	8.9

Sun Co.

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	3,100.	2,400.
Profits	251.30	128.30
Per share	4.17	2.18

Winn-Dixie Stores

3rd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	1,300.	1,180.
Profits	24.41	23.52
Per Share	0.91	0.82
9 months	1980	1979
Revenue	4,080.	3,770.
Profits	68.67	68.92
Per Share	2.54	2.42

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25	12½	Olin	1	6.4	5	138	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
40⅝	27⅛	Omark	1.44	4.9	4	12	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
13½	10⅛	Oneida	s.40	5.3	4	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13¼	8¾	Opelika	.84	9.2	4	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛

Because of technical problems, 3 p.m. prices for the following issues are not available for this edition. These are 2 pm prices:

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15⅛	10⅝	OranRk	1.56	12.	7	55	13⅛	13	13⅛	
9	4½	Orange				185	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ¼
13⅛	8	OrionC	.40	4.1	5	92	9⅝	9⅜	9¾	
18⅝	8⅝	OutbM	.70	7.6	8	52	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
25½	12⅛	OutletCo	.40	4.2	11	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
18⅝	13½	OverhDr	1	7.3	5	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
25½	17⅜	OvrnTr	1.40	7.3	3	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	17¼	OvShp	s.50	2.5	5	x17	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
31	22⅛	OwenC	1.28	5.2	7	14	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
28⅝	17⅝	OwenIll	1.40	5.8	5	265	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
83	55	OwaIl	pf4.75	4.7		2	71	71	71	—1
		— P—Q —								
25⅝	16	PHH Gp	.80	3.6	8	104	22⅜	22⅛	22½	— ½
12⅛	6⅝	PNBMt	1.01e	13.	23	18	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
34¾	24⅝	PPG	2.16	7.5	4	33	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
24⅛	19	PSA n	.15r	.8	3	218	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
13⅛	8⅝	PacAS	1.28	12.		10	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
24¼	19¼	PacGE	2.60	11.	7	1837	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	17	PacLtg	2.24	11.	6	17	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	
57	40½	PacLm	2.40	5.5	11	206	44	43	43¼	—1
20	14⅛	PNwTel	1.64	10.	7	25	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
22⅛	16¼	PacPw	2.06	11.	7	254	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	9¼	PacScle	.50	3.3	7	21	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	11	PacTT	1.40	11.	7	26	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	7⅜	PaineW	.44	5.0	3	95	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	10⅛	PalW	pf1.30	10.		21	12½	12½	12½	
19⅛	13⅛	PalmBc	1.28	8.5	4	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Pamida			8	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8	3⅝	PanAm			4	993	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
72	47⅛	PanEP	3.48	5.6	7	156	62⅝	62⅛	62⅝	— ⅛
24¼	13⅛	Papcft	1.25b	7.4	6	3	17	16⅝	17	
25⅝	13⅝	Pargas	1.16	6.1	6	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	21¾	ParkDrl	.24	.6	15	48	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
32¾	24¼	ParHan	1.20	4.6	7	5	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
19	14	ParkPn	5.44	2.8	7	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
25½	10	PatPtl				227	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ⅜
29⅝	18⅞	Peabdy	.32b	1.5	8	130	22	20¾	21	— ⅞
19½	7¾	Penaa			47	31	13¼	12⅞	13¼	
26⅛	14	PenCen			7	177	17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	PenCn	prB			58	5	5	5	— ⅛
50½	35½	PenCn	pr			x34	43⅜	42⅝	43⅜	— ⅜
12¼	5⅝	PennCp	n.16	2.2	4	116	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
33¾	19⅝	Penney	1.84	7.5	7	422	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
21	14½	PaPL	2.12	11.	6	122	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	
46½	32	PaPL	pf4.50	12.		z50	38	37½	37½	—1½
81	56¼	PaPL	pf 8	12.		z20	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
35⅝	25⅞	Penwlt	2.20	8.3	5	10	26½	26⅜	26⅜	
52½	38	Penw	pf2.50	6.4		1	39	39	39	
22	16½	Penw	pf1.60	9.6		8	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
54¾	30	Pennzol	s 2	5.4	8	457	37⅝	36½	37¼	
56	31⅛	PeopEn	3	6.9	8	35	43¾	43⅜	43¼	— ⅜
28½	20	PepsiCo	1.14	4.9	8	393	23⅜	22½	23⅛	— ⅛
47¼	26½	PerkinE	.72	1.9	13	181	38⅜	38	38⅜	
38	23¼	Petrie	1.40	5.1	8	2	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
40⅜	22⅞	Petroln	s.64	2.0	13	140	32¾	32½	32¾	— ⅜
37¾	23⅛	PetRs	3.29e	11.		4	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
34¾	21⅞	PetRs	pf1.75	6.6		5	26½	26½	26½	— ½
41⅜	29	Pfizer	1.44	3.6	12	612	39⅝	38½	39⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	22¾	PhelpD	1.40	4.8	6	337	29¼	28½	28⅝	
17	11⅞	PhilaEl	1.80	13.	7	226	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
90½	57	PhilE	pf8.75	13.		z10	66	66	66	
79⅝	50	PhilE	pf7.85	13.		z40	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ¾
79⅝	47	PhilE	pf7.80	13.		z50	58½	58½	58½	— ½
75½	49	PhilE	pf7.75	13.		z30	59	59	59	—1
42⅛	23	PhilSub	1.24	3.7	10	26	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
38⅝	29⅝	PhilMr	1.60	4.3	9	674	37½	36¾	37½	+ ¼
6½	4	PhilInd	.32	6.7	4	9	4⅝	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
61⅛	34	PhilPet	1.80	4.3	7	1148	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10	PhilVH	.60	4.8	5	55	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
20	10⅝	PiedAvt	.24	1.8	4	10	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
22	15¾	PieNG	1.56a	9.5	6	18	16½	16¼	16½	
4⅝	2⅜	Pier 1				7	2⅜	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
41¼	27½	Pilsbry	1.72	5.3	6	x280	32¼	32	32¼	— ¼
49⅛	23⅝	Pioner	s1.40	3.5	11	89	39⅝	39½	39⅝	
37¼	23¼	PitnyB	1.40	4.3	8	239	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	24⅝	PitnB	pf2.12	6.5		22	32⅝	32⅜	32½	— ⅜
20⅝	17⅝	Pittstn	1.20	6.2	13	889	19⅝	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
8½	4½	PlanRsc			8	100	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
22¼	13⅝	Plantrn	.16	1.1	11	6	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
24⅝	10½	Playboy	.12	.9	13	100	14⅛	13¾	14	— ¼
43⅛	17	Pneumo	1	3.2	11	42	31⅜	31	31¼	
27	13⅜	PogoPd	.44	2.0	13	236	22	21⅜	21¾	— ⅛
36½	19	Polaroid	1	4.5	20	487	22¾	21⅞	22¼	— ⅛
23	9¾	Pndrosa	.40	4.0	3	63	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
20¾	13⅝	PopTal	s.70	4.9	5	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
21⅛	12½	Portec	.80b	5.8	5	6	13⅝	13½	13¾	— ⅛
17⅝	10¾	PortGE	1.70	12.	11	128	13⅝	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
103¼	82½	PoG	pf11.50	13.		z30	89	89	89	—1½
25	17	PorG	pf2.60	13.		1	20	20	20	
39	29	Potlich	1.32	4.3	7	292	31½	31	31	— ½
14⅝	10	PotmEl	1.40	11.	7	346	12½	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
39¼	29	PotEl	pf2.44	7.3		x2	33½	33½	33½	— ⅜
27⅞	19¾	Premier	s.54	2.3	8	11	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
16	6¾	Presley	s.46e	5.3	3	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	14½	PrimeC	s		19	288	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ½
15½	7	PrimMt	s		10	54	10⅛	10	10	
80⅜	62¾	ProctG	3.40	4.9	9	262	69½	67⅞	69¼	— ⅛
15¾	11⅜	PrdRsh	s.42	2.8	16	202	15	13⅝	15	+1
16½	11¼	PSvCol	1.60	12.	9	96	13	12¾	12⅞	
79½	59	PSCol	pf7.15	12.		z6080	59	59	59	
23	14¼	PSCol	pf2.10	12.		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
27	17⅜	PSInd	2.48	11.	6	1235	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
98½	60	PSIn	pf8.52	12.		z40	72½	72½	72½	+1½
19¾	13	PSvNH	2.12	14.	6	77	15½	15⅜	15½	
27¼	17⅝	PSNH	pf2.81	14.		2	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
21½	15¼	PSvNM	2.08	10.	7	103	20	19⅝	20	— ⅛
22⅛	15½	PSvEG	2.32	12.	7	159	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
14½	10¾	PSEG	pf1.40	11.		8	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
56½	34½	PSEG	pf5.05	12.		z100	41	41	41	+ ½
26⅛	16⅛	PSEG	pf2.43	12.		2	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
86	55	PSEG	pf7.70	12.		z5000	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	—1⅛
88	55	PSEG	pf8.08	12.		z50	63	63	63	
104	67	PSEG	pf9.62	12.		z10	78	78	78	—2½
11⅛	5	Publick			7	52	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	PR Cem			3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17½	12	PgSPL	1.64	12.	8	47	13¼	13	13¼	
43½	19⅛	Pullmn	1	4.2	3	266	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
18½	13⅛	Purex	1.28	8.8	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	3⅞	PurlnFo			3	27	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
35¾	27	Purolr	2.40	4.3	7	35	22½	21½	22½	+ ¼
32⅝	22	QuakO	1.40	5.1	6	65	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅜
18⅝	10⅝	QuakSO	.88	6.7	8	51	12	11⅞	11⅞	
33	18¾	Quanex	1.12	5.9	6	14	19	18¾	19	— ¼
10⅛	4½	Questor	.20	4.2	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		— R—R—R —								
14⅝	6⅝	RBInd	.28	3.7	7	6	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
27⅝	18½	RCA	1.80	8.6	6	513	21⅛	20½	21	
41½	31½	RCApf	3.50	9.7		z30	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
21⅜	16¼	RCA	pf 2.12	11.		103	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ¼
31⅜	24	RCA	pf 3.65	13.		626	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
13¼	8	RLC	s .52	5.9	4	71	9	8¾	8⅞	
11⅝	6¼	RTE	.65	9.5	11	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅝	9⅝	RalsPur	.64	6.0	8	x318	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
14¼	5⅝	Ramad	.12e	1.5	14	625	8⅛	7½	8	
23	12¾	Ranco	.84	6.4	6	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
24¼	13⅞	RapAm	.80e	4.4	4	77	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
20½	16	RapA	pfC 3	15.		13	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
32¼	15	Raybt	1.60b	10.	9	10	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
21⅜	12⅝	Raymdlnt	1	7.3	5	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
84	42½	Raythn	2	2.8	11	242	71⅜	69⅞	71⅜	+1¼
43⅜	26⅝	ReadBat	s.80	2.1	12	82	37⅝	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛

Here end 2 pm prices. The following are 3 p.m. prices. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅞	13	Rampac	n1.70e	12.	8	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
15	7⅝	RltRef	1.49e	14.	7	16	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
11	5	RecgnEq	n		22	32	7	6⅝	7	
11	4¼	Redmn	.20	2.5	6	300	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅞	ReeceCp	.60	6.6	7	15	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
16½	9⅝	ReichCh	.74	6.6	7	15	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
73	36¼	RelGp	2	3.3	3	32	61⅞	61⅜	61½	+ ⅛
26	18¼	RelG	pf 2.60	13.		5	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir	.20	3.3	9	217	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
30	16¼	RepCo	.60b	3.2	3	56	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	13½	RepFnS	1	6.0	5	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
31	20¼	RepStl	2a	9.4	4	187	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
30	21	RepTex	1.16	4.5	6	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
29⅝	20½	RevcoD	.80	3.4	8	209	23⅝	23	23⅝	
19¼	10⅞	Revere			3	17	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
54⅞	35¾	Revlon	1.56	3.7	9	101	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ¼
21⅝	9⅝	Rexham	.60	5.1	6	x36	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd	1.04	6.5	6	105	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
36⅝	27	Reynln	s2.10	6.3	6	706	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
85	61½	Reyln	pf2.25	2.9		11	77	75	77	+2
50¾	36⅝	Reyln	pf4.10	9.4		73	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
40¾	27¼	ReyMtl	2.20	7.1	3	131	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	
82	59	ReyM	pf4.50	7.0		2	64	64	64	+5
35	14½	RichCo	1.30	8.7	10	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
27	17½	RchMer	1.20	5.7	6	75	21	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
20½	15⅛	RiegelT	1.60	9.4	4	15	17⅛	17	17	— ⅜
50	27¼	RioGran	1	2.7	5	4	36⅝	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
30¾	13¾	RioGr	pf .80	4.1		44	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅜
27⅞	19⅛	RiteAid	.75	3.2	8	36	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
22¼	14⅝	Robshw	1.40	9.3	5	24	15⅛	d14⅝	15⅛	
36½	27⅝	Robtsn	2.20	7.3	5	16	30¼	30	30	— ¼
12	6⅝	Robins	.40	5.4	4	178	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
17⅛	11¼	RochG	1.48b	11.	6	49	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
20⅝	15⅛	RochTl	1.68	9.4	7	23	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ¼
63¾	36⅝	Rockwl	2.60	5.2	7	195	50½	49⅝	50⅛	+1½
153	91½	RkInt	pf4.75	4.0		2	119½	119½	119½	+7½
48½	32¾	RohmH	2	5.7	5	120	35	34⅞	35	
20	10⅛	RohrInd			4	150	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	— ¼
31¾	15⅝	Rollins	.88	3.8	9	880	23⅞	22¾	23¼	—1⅛
49	28½	Rolm			19	49	38	36¾	38	+ ⅜
4⅛	1½	Ronson			16	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11½	8⅝	Roper	.90	10.	4	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19½	13¾	Rorer	.84	5.6	9	39	15	14⅞	15	
51	20⅝	Rowan	.10	.2	16	83	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅜
15¾	10⅝	RC Cos	1.04	9.3	6	45	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
92	65⅝	RoylD	5.53e	7.3	3	136	75½	75	75¼	— ⅜
30½	20	Rubbrm	.92	4.1	8	7	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
11¼	8¾	RussTog	.88	9.6	4	19	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
25⅝	16½	RyanH	1.20	6.3	6	11	19⅛	19	19	— ½
27½	16	RyderS	1b	5.3	5	192	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ¼
		— S—S—S —								
11¼	6⅝	SCA	.20f	2.6	8	51	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
32	16⅝	SCM	1.30	5.4	4	177	24⅜	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
27¾	18¼	SFN	.80	3.8	7	20	21½	21¼	21⅛	— ⅜
36	16⅝	SPSTec	.64	2.3	6	5	28	28	28	+ ⅛
71½	31	Sabine	.56	1.0	26	15	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+ ⅛
27	17	StadBus	n.32	1.6	15	152	20½	19¾	20¼	— ⅜
6¼	3	Saladin	n		6	154	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
41¼	27½	Safewy	2.60	8.9	6	79	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	6⅞	SagaCp	.44	6.1	24	10	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
51⅞	22⅞	SJoMn	1.40	3.4	12	153	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
13	9	StJoLP	1.26	11.	8	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
73½	39⅛	StLSaF	2.50	4.3	6	12	58	57⅞	57¾	— ⅝
11⅛	7⅝	SPaul	1.02	11.		11	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
34⅝	25½	StRegP	2	7.6	5	250	26⅝	26	26¼	— ⅛
8¼	5	Salant	.40	6.4	8	59	6⅝	5⅞	6¼	+ ½
8¼	3½	Sambos				72	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅛	SDieGs	1.52	12.	7	248	13¼	13	13⅛	— ¼
17⅝	12	SJuanR	1.45t	9.7	13	28	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
45½	19	Sanders	.50	1.3	15	35	38¼	37½	38¼	+ ⅜
72	36	SFeInd	2.60	4.8	7	381	55	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	9⅝	SFeIn	pf .50	3.3		1	15	15	15	— ¼
45¾	18¼	SFeInt	.72	2.2	43	153	33½	32⅝	33⅝	+ ½
18⅝	13⅛	SgtWel	1	7.0	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9¼	5⅛	SaulRE				1	6	6	6	— ⅛
11¾	6½	SavASto	.05e	.5	11	23	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ¼
13¼	7⅝	SavOnD	.50	5.9	7	18	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
11⅛	8¾	SavElP	1.20	11.	6	26	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
13⅝	9¾	SavE A	1.34	11.		4	12	11½	12	+ ¼
19¾	12⅛	Savin	.70	5.1	3	118	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅜
9¾	4	Saxon			5	61	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
6⅛	2⅞	Schaefer				21	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
38⅛	27½	SchrPlo	1.60	4.6	8	512	34⅞	34½	34⅝	— ⅜
13⅞	5	Schlitz				163	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
122½	68⅝	Schlmb	1.32	1.3	18	780	104⅞	101½	104⅞	+1⅞
45⅝	25⅛	SciAtla	s.28	.7	19	73	42¼	41⅝	42	— ½
27¼	19	SCOA	1.08	4.6	5	3	23½	23½	23½	
8	4⅛	ScotLad	.05e	.9	6	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
30⅜	17¾	ScotFet	1.80	10.	4	375	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
22⅛	13⅝	ScottP	1	6.7	4	185	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ¼
19¾	12½	Scottys	.48	3.0	8	4	16	16	16	— ¼
21½	13⅞	Scovill	1.52	10.	4	36	15½	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
11½	8	Scudder			19	35	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
13⅛	9	SeaCA	pf1.46	14.		7	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
22¼	12½	SeaCont	.42	2.9	4	2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
37½	25	SeabCL	2.20	7.2	3	72	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
18⅛	9	SeaWA			9	101	11⅝	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
31⅞	22¾	Seafst	1.12	4.2	6	49	26¾	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
58½	28	Seagrm	1.10	2.0	19	1141	55½	53⅝	55⅝	+ ⅜
23	15	Seagry	.25e	1.2	6	6	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	SealAir	n.48	2.0	8	6	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	14	SealPw	1.30	8.8	4	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
24½	13½	SearleG	.52	2.5	12	365	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
21¾	14⅞	Sears	1.36	8.6	6	1414	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
9¼	4	Seatrain				93	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
34⅞	22½	SecPac	2	7.7	4	25	26	25⅝	26	
78½	24⅝	Sedco	.72	1.0	41	271	72	70⅝	72	+ ⅛
14	7⅝	SeigLt	1.20	15.	13	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt	.34	4.6	4	29	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	12½	Shaklee	.80	5.3	5	26	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
35½	11⅛	ShearL	.60	2.3	3	158	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	— ¼
76	37¼	ShellOil	2.40	3.8	8	305	62¾	62	62¾	+ ⅛
37¼	27	ShellT	a3.27t	11.	3	4	30¾	30¼	30¼	—1
11¼	4¾	ShelGlo	.30	5.7	15	19	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	ShelG	pf1.35	13.		38	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	ShelG	pf1.40	14.		2	10	10	10	
39	25	ShelG	pf 3	12.		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅞
36⅝	20⅛	Shrwin	.75a	2.6	8	24	28½	28½	28½	— ½
57	41	Shrw	pf 4.40	9.6		z200	46½	46	46	— ¾
14⅝	11½	SierPac	1.46	11.	7	31	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	24½	Signal	1	3.1	6	739	32⅝	32	32⅛	— ½
20⅝	9	SimPrec	.28	2.9	7	53	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅛
13⅜	7¼	SimpPat	.56	6.8	10	109	8⅝	8½	8¼	— ⅛
14½	6¼	Singer				328	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	20¼	Singr	pf3.50	14.		9	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
13¼	8½	Skyline	.48	4.7	12	27	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
85	51¼	SmithIn	1.28	2.0	12	137	63	62	63	+ ¾
65¼	38¾	Smtkln	s1.66	3.2	13	746	52¾	51⅝	51⅞	—1¼
22½	17¼	Smucker	1.10	6.1	5	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
29	19⅞	SnapOn	.88	4.0	9	1873	20	19½	20	— ½
10⅞	6	SonyCp	.10e	1.2	23	1187	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
22½	16½	SooLine	1.79t	9.8	4	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
17⅝	12	SCrEG	1.74	12.	7	327	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ¼
22½	16¾	SoJerIn	1.86	9.2	5	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
70¼	38	Soutdwn	.60	1.1	6	6	56½	56	56½	
17	12½	SoetBk	.88	6.5	5	57	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
27¼	20¾	SCalEd	2.72	11.	6	1850	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10¼	SouthCo	1.54	12.	8	401	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
19¾	14⅝	SoInGE	1.48	9.5	7	32	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
61⅞	34⅛	SoNRes	1.58	3.4	8	51	44	43¾	44	
41	29½	SNETel	3.60	11.	6	10	33¾	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
54½	44½	SoNE	pf4.62	9.7		z190	47¾	46½	47¾	+1¼
47½	28½	SouPac	2.60	8.6	5	211	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ½
66	50⅛	SouRy	3.68	6.5	5	109	57	56⅛	57	+ ¼
27⅞	21¾	SoRy	pf2.60	11.		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
38⅜	22¾	SoUnCo	1.92	6.1	6	26	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ¼
32	18	Soutind	.96	5.2	6	2	18½	18½	18½	
76	34¼	SouRoyl	s.80	1.4	24	76	56½	54½	56	+ ½
2⅛	1¼	Soumrk			1	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
26	17½	SwstAir	.32	1.8	5	75	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
26¼	20⅛	SwtBsh	1.40	6.1	6	20	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
24	11½	SwtFore	.40	2.9	4	49	14¼	13¾	14	
13½	8⅛	SwtGas	n1.16	11.	7	26	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
14¼	9½	SwtPS	1.28	11.	9	81	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
28¾	11⅞	Sparton	.80	4.0	6	4	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞	
43⅜	20¼	SpectPh			19	40	36	35¼	35¾	— ½
17⅝	12⅝	SperHut	1	8.1	5	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
60⅝	41¾	Sperry	1.56	3.5	6	190	45½	44¾	45⅛	
19¼	12¾	Springs	1.20	8.6	3	7	14	14	14	
25¼	17⅝	SquarD	1.60	8.5	6	151	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
39¼	27	Squibb	1.14	3.8	11	304	30⅛	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	9⅞	StaRite	.78	6.7	6	31	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ½
48⅝	20	Staley	1	2.5	16	109	41⅜	40⅛	40⅝	— ⅜
33⅜	21¼	StBrnd	1.64	6.2	8	749	26½	25⅞	26¼	
28⅛	18⅝	StBPnt	.72	3.2	8	70	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
18¾	6⅞	StdMotA	.64	8.3	6	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
85	44¾	StOilCl	3.20	4.7	6	847	68½	67⅜	67⅝	
121¼	60	StOInd	3.60	3.5	9	1027	102⅜	100	101¾	+1⅞
51½	30½	StOInd	wi			21	u52	51	52	+1
110½	47⅝	StOilOh	2.80	3.0	8	645	94¾	89⅛	93½	+5⅜
12¾	7¾	StPacCp	.60	5.7	4	26	10⅝	10½	10½	— ½
19½	12⅛	Standex	.85	6.4	5	1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
46	26¼	StanW	1.24	4.3	7	69	29	28¾	29	— ⅛
38½	25¾	Starret	1.48	5.3	5	4	28	27¾	28	
5⅝	3½	StMulInv			8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11	7⅞	StaMSe	1.08	12.		19	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
25	14½	StaufCh	1.20	7.4	5	108	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2¾	Sleego	.12b	4.4	5	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
21⅜	15¾	SterlDg	.92	5.2	10	290	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
25½	13	Sterndnt	.60	4.0	6	36	15	14½	15	
16½	12¼	StevnJ	1.20b	9.4	3	65	13	12⅝	12¾	
41⅜	17¼	StewWa	s1.88	8.5	5	11	22	21⅝	22	— ¼
37⅝	18	StokVC	1.48	7.0	6	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
50⅝	37⅞	StoneW	2.75	6.3	6	9	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
27⅝	17½	StonCon	.72	3.8	5	19	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ¼
20⅛	13¼	StopShp	1.20	8.8	4	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	11⅞	StorTec	s		8	338	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	— ½
33⅜	20½	Storer	s .72	2.9	9	42	25	24⅝	24¾	— ½
17⅜	11⅞	StridRit	1.16	9.5	8	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
4⅝	2⅞	SuavSho	.20	5.5	5	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
42⅞	21	SubPrG	1.44	5.1	5	x9	28¼	28	28	
32¾	21⅜	SunChm	s.60	2.7	4	16	22⅞	22⅝	22½	— ¼
28¼	18⅝	SunEl	.72	3.4	10	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
68⅝	49⅜	SunCo	3.60	5.4	6	272	66⅝	64¾	66⅝	+1
91⅞	51½	SunC	pf 2.25	3.3		7	67¼	67	67¼	— ¼
24¾	12⅝	Sunbm	1.50	9.9	5	69	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
46½	23	Sundstr	1.40	3.4	9	204	41½	41	41½	+ ⅛
14½	9⅛	SunMn	s .40	3.4	14	701	12½	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
177	99	SuprOil	s.70	.5	15	101	145	141	143½	+1
19⅜	10⅞	SupmkG	.48	3.9	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5¾	3⅛	Supscp				5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22⅞	16⅝	Swank	1.40a	8.2	5	20	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	12	Sybron	1.06	7.9	7	75	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ¼
		— T—T—T —								
29⅞	11¼	TRE	s 1	4.3	11	212	23⅝	23	23¼	— ½
48½	33⅝	TRW	2	5.2	6	265	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
105	74	TRW	pf 4.40	5.3		2	83¾	83	83¾	+1½
90	64	TRW	pr4.50	6.4		1	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+1⅝
35¼	28	TaftBrd	.76	2.8	8	34	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
11⅜	3⅞	Talcott				43	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
10⅞	4¼	Talley	.25t		7	33	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	13¼	TampE	1.56	9.2	7	x231	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
37⅛	17⅜	Tandy			8	436	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft			13	46	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
33¼	12⅛	Tchncolr	.72	2.2	8	160	32⅝	31⅞	32⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅞	Technicn			16	14	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
64¼	42¾	Tektrnx	.84	1.8	10	137	46⅞	45½	46¼	+ ¼
102	91	Teldyn	6		4	230	97¾	96¾	96¾	—1½
27	14	Telprmt			16	208	19	18⅝	18¾	— ¼
5⅜	2½	Telex			23	48	3	3	3	
45½	30⅜	Tennco	2.40	6.9	6	896	35	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
88¼	56½	Tenc	pr 7.40	11.		2	66¾	65	66¾	
44⅞	17¾	Teradyn			15	41	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
27⅞	10	Tesoro	.14e	.7	3	464	19⅝	18¼	19	— ¼
48	22½	Tesor	pf2.16	6.4		22	33½	32¼	33½	— ½
41⅝	24¾	Texaco	2.40	6.9	5	2439	34¾	34	34⅝	— ⅜
48¾	36¾	TexCm	1.60	3.6	8	8	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅛
79½	39	TexEst	2.70	4.6	8	123	59	58	58½	— ½
28⅝	21¾	TxET	pf2.87	12.		2	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
35	22⅜	TexGT	s1.46	5.5	7	36	27	26¼	26½	— ⅜
25	16¼	TexInd	.80b	3.7	5	21	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
108¼	78	TexInst	2	2.3	11	548	85⅞	83¼	85½	+ ⅞
24½	10¼	TexInt				223	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ¼
46½	38	TexOGs	s.32	.8	14	1091	39½	37⅜	39	+ ⅜
37	25	TxPac	s		26	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
19⅛	14⅝	TexUtil	1.76	9.2	8	3528	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
53⅝	21⅛	Texsglf	1.60	4.4	7	418	36¼	34½	36¼	+1½
85	40	Texglf	pf 3	5.4		26	56	54½	56	+1
8⅝	2⅞	Texfi Ind				21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30	20⅝	Textron	1.80	8.4	5	154	21¾	d20⅝	21½	+ ½
26¼	18½	Textr	pf1.40	7.3		6	19⅛	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
58	33½	Thiokol	1.55	3.2	7	13	48⅛	48⅛	48½	— ½

(Continued on Page 14)

New Issue

$300,000,000 (Canadian)

ONTARIO HYDRO

Guaranteed as to principal and interest by the

Province of Ontario

13¼% Bonds Series BG3 to mature May 14, 2010

(callable in whole or in part on any interest payment date on or after May 14, 2003 at 100 and accrued interest)

To be dated May 14, 1980

The above bonds are direct obligations of Ontario Hydro and will be unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Ontario, the guarantee being endorsed on each bond. The proceeds which the Corporation will receive from this issue will be applied to meet, in part, the cost of the acquisition of property, the construction of works and the reconstruction of equipment of the Corporation and of others, which have been duly authorized to be acquired, constructed and reconstructed by the Corporation, to repay in whole or in part any temporary borrowing of the Corporation for such purposes and to repay in part maturing securities of the Corporation.

Price: 99.50 and accrued interest to yield about 13.32%

It is expected that definitive bonds will be ready for delivery on or about May 14, 1980.

A Circular describing the issue will be sent upon request.

McLeod Young Weir Limited — Wood Gundy Limited

Dominion Securities Limited — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Burns Fry Limited — Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited

Pitfield Mackay Ross Limited — Midland Doherty Limited — Greenshields Incorporated — Bell Gouinlock Limited

Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited — Richardson Securities of Canada — Walwyn Stodgell Cochran Murray Limited — Equitable Securities Limited

Mead & Co. Limited — Lévesque, Beaubien Inc. — R. A. Daly & Company Limited — McLean, McCarthy & Company Limited

Tassé & Associés, Limitée — F. H. Deacon, Hodgson Inc. — Burgess Graham Securities Limited — Merit Investment Corporation

Andras, Hatch & Hetherington Ltd. — Houston Willoughby Limited — John Graham & Company Limited — Pemberton Securities Limited

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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 13)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
47⅞	35¾	ThmBet	1.72	4.4	10	14	39½	38¾	39⅛	
13⅜	7⅝	Thomin	.56b	6.1	4	8	9⅛	9	9⅛	
17⅜	8¼	Thrifty	.72	6.5	7	24	11¼	10⅞	11	— ¼
42½	20⅛	Tidwatr	1	3.0	12	56	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
27⅜	16½	Tigerlnt	.80	3.8	7	117	21⅛	21	21	
53¼	35¾	Timein	1.80	4.4	8	140	41½	41⅛	41⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	26½	Timl pf	81.57	5.3		2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
39⅝	28	TimesM	1.44	4.9	7	26	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
63½	45¾	Timkn	3a	6.6	5	24	45⅞	d45¼	45⅜	— ⅛
46½	21¾	ToddSh			5	81	34⅛	33¾	34	+ ¼
24⅛	13¼	Tokheim	.70	4.2	9	7	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	15¼	TolEdis	2.20	12.	7	28	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
23½	15½	TolEd	pf2.36	13.		12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
21⅞	14⅛	TolEd	pf2.21	13.		4	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
15⅞	8	TonkaCp			4	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ½
27⅜	12⅝	ToroCo	.88	6.5	5	16	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
31¼	14¼	Tosco n			5	432	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
30⅝	18⅝	ToyRUs n			9	299	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
35¾	15½	Tracor	.40	1.6	9	38	25⅜	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
23½	16⅛	Trane	1.04	5.4	7	53	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
38⅛	29⅛	TranUn	2.36	7.4	6	60	32⅜	31⅞	32	+ ¼
27⅝	9⅝	TW Corp			6	81	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
7⅞	2⅞	TW Cp wt				10	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17	11	TWC pf	1.90	15.		30	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	17½	TWC pf	2.46	14.		26	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ¼
20⅜	14⅝	Transm	1.12	7.0	4	322	16	15½	16	
21⅞	14⅝	Traninc	2.04	12.		21	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
48⅝	23	Transco	1.44	4.0	12	74	36½	36¼	36⅜	— ½
58½	41¾	Transco	pf3.87	6.9		3	44⅝	44¼	44½	— ¼
11⅞	5⅛	Transcn	.60	10.	11	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
100⅜	77⅛	TrG pf	10.32	13.		z20	80½	80⅛	80½	+ ½
25½	17⅝	TrGP	pf2.50	12.		6	20⅜	19⅞	20½	+ ¼
16⅛	7⅞	TrnsOh	.40b	4.3	3	10	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
27½	20⅛	Tranwy	1.80	8.7	4	19	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
44⅜	33	Travlrs	2.48	6.6	4	x224	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
48	36⅛	Travelr	pf 2	4.8		x1	41½	41½	41½	— ⅜
21¼	16⅝	TriCon	2.16e	12.		96	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
4	2	TriSoM			3	18	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
10½	6½	Triaind	.40b	5.7	5	39	7	7	7	
24⅜	15⅝	TriaPc	1	6.3	6	15	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ¼
17¼	8⅝	Trico	.20	1.5	11	58	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
30½	16⅛	Trinity	5.60	2.7	11	28	22⅛	21⅝	22	— ⅜
17½	12	TucsEP	1.52	10.	7	90	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
53	35⅝	TCFox	2a	4.5	6	169	45⅛	44½	44⅝	— ⅜
22⅛	14⅝	TwinDs	1.10	6.7	4	14	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
37½	17⅜	TycoLab	1	3.5	6	104	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅜
17⅜	11	TylerCp	.58	4.7	5	32	11⅛	d10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
57⅞	33⅜	Tymshr			14	66	43⅜	43½	43½	—1
		U—U—U								
29⅛	14⅛	UAL	.25t			1555	14⅛	d13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	19	UGI	1.76	7.5	7	234	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	10⅜	UMC	1.20	10.	5	15	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
29⅛	9⅝	UNCRes	.12t		4	217	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+1
15⅝	8⅛	Unarco	.88	9.1	5	x8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
67¼	48	UniNV	4.40e	7.9	5	1	55½	55½	55½	— ½
58⅜	36⅛	UCamp	2.60	6.9	6	46	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	35¾	UnCarb	3	7.6	4	225	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅜	UnComr	.20	2.8	5	33	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	3½	UnionCp	.32t	7.3	5	31	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
14¼	9¾	UnElec	1.44	12.	7	164	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
45	30⅛	UnEl	pf4.50	13.		z130	35½	35	35½	+1½
45⅜	28⅝	UnEl	pf4.56	13.		z20	34½	34½	34½	— ½
79¾	52½	UnEl	pfL 8	13.		z20	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
27½	19⅝	UnEl	pf2.72	13.		3	21	21	21	— ⅜
78	54	UnEl	pfH 8	13.		1	60	60	60	
62½	33	UOilCal	1.30	2.7	8	754	48⅜	47¾	47⅞	— ½
101	61⅝	UPacC	2.80	3.7	9	743	75⅝	72½	75¼	+ ⅜
39	37¼	UPacC wi				1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Uniroyal				141	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
60	22	Unirval pf				z100	23	23	23	
13	9⅛	UBrd	pf1.20	12.		2	10	10	10	
30⅜	24¼	UnEnRs	s1.52	5.1	7	177	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	— ½
30⅛	16⅞	UnGrty	.24	1.0	8	263	24⅞	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅜
25⅜	17⅜	UIllum	2.68	13.	5	42	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
22⅜	15¼	Unitlnd	.90b	4.6	7	10	19¾	19½	19¾	— ¼
22	11⅛	Unitinn	.22	1.4	6	25	15⅜	15	15	
12⅜	8⅝	UJerBk	1.04a	12.	4	14	9⅛	9	9	
7⅛	3⅝	UnMM n				23	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
6½	1⅝	UnPkMn			69	80	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	19⅝	UnRefg	s.80a	3.9	3	4	20½	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
28½	15¼	USFoS	2.02e	12.		28	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	6⅛	USAir	.03e	.4	2	112	6⅞	6⅝	6⅜	
24½	16	USAir	pf1.87	11.		1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
41⅝	33½	USFid	2.80	7.2	5	69	39⅜	38⅞	39⅛	+ ¼
37⅝	25⅜	USGyps	2.40	8.3	4	90	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
33½	22¼	USGy	pf1.80	7.3		5	25	24⅜	24⅜	+1⅛
17⅜	10⅛	USHom	.52	3.4	4	228	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	+ ⅝
18½	6⅝	USInd	.76	11.	4	73	7⅛	7	7⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	USLeasg	.52	4.1	5	13	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	US Rlty			21	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
22⅛	16⅛	USShoe	1.60	9.1	4	27	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ¼
24½	16⅛	USSteel	1.60	9.6		352	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
37⅝	26	USTobc	2.08	6.8	8	9	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅜
52⅜	36⅛	UnTech	2.20	5.3	6	481	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅜
66⅛	47	UTch	pf3.87	7.5		17	52½	51⅛	51½	
27⅝	19¼	UTch	pf2.55	11.		283	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
21⅜	14⅝	UniTel	1.32	8.5	7	323	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
39	20⅜	Unitrod	.50	2.0	9	73	26	25⅛	25½	— ½
15	8¼	Univar	.56	5.0	5	15	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
19¼	10½	UnivFd	.96	8.7	7	23	11	10⅞	11	— ¼
24½	15½	UnLeaf	1.32	7.8	6	8	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
49⅛	40	Upjohn	1.72	3.5	9	484	49⅞	48	49	+ ⅜
28	19	USLIFE	.70	3.5	5	626	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	UslifeFd	.96a	11.		21	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
19½	13	UtaPL	1.76	11.	9	131	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	20	UtPL	pf2.80	11.		10	25	24	25	+1½
24¾	19⅞	UtPL	pf2.90	12.		8	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
26⅛	17	UtPL	pf2.36	11.		2	21	21	21	+ ½
21⅞	15⅝	UtPL	pf2.04	12.		7	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
		V—V—V								
22	16⅜	VF Cp	1.60	8.2	5	2	19⅝	19½	19½	
39	19⅛	VSI Cp	.72	2.8	6	17	26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
23⅜	10⅛	Valero n				412	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	— ¼
9½	5⅛	Valleyln	.40	6.3	27	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15	10⅜	VanDrn	1	8.1	4	18	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	17	Varian	.52	2.3	8	250	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
15½	7¾	Varo	.40	3.6	8	116	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
25⅞	17	Veeco s			12	117	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
6⅜	3	Venda			23	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	9	VestSe	1.36e	13.		20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
45½	27⅛	Viacom	.40	1.2	9	105	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	VaEPw	1.40	12.	7	2965	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27⅛	18⅝	VaEP	pf2.90	13.		2	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
29⅛	11⅛	Varnado	.40	3.6		28	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
15⅞	10⅜	Vulcinc	.84	6.5	5	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
37⅛	30½	VulcnM	2	6.2	6	4	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
		W—W—W								
18⅛	10½	Wabash	.60	5.2	4	22	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
21	15⅛	Wachov	.86	4.9	7	13	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
55⅜	40⅜	Wach	pf2.20	4.6		13	48	48	48	
7⅛	3⅛	WachRty			11	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
36⅜	24	WalMrt	.40	1.2	13	148	34⅜	33¾	34⅛	— ¼
35⅜	24⅛	Walgrn	1.60	5.8	5	4	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
21⅜	19⅝	WkHCn	wi1.32	6.5		306	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
30½	22⅝	WallBus	1	4.0	6	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
28⅜	19½	WalMu	1.60b	7.9	4	13	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	23½	WallJm	1.98	6.6	5	43	29	28⅜	29	+ ½
38	25	WallJ	pf1.60	5.2		5	30½	30	30½	+1½
12	4⅛	WardFd				16	5	5	5	
17⅜	8⅜	Warnaco	.80	5.8	4	40	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
41⅛	36½	WrnCm	s 1	2.5	5	97	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ½
25⅛	17	WarnrL	1.32	7.2	12	295	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	
27½	18⅛	WashGs	2.52	11.	9	8	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
39	18	WshNat	1.50	7.2	4	11	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅜	WshWt	2.16	11.	8	30	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
47	28⅜	WasteM	.70	1.7	13	81	41½	40⅜	41⅛	— ½
37	28⅜	WatkinJ	.48	1.6	12	123	29⅞	28½	29⅛	+ ⅜
7½	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	4.1	11	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	6⅝	WebbD	.20	1.9	11	318	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	21⅜	WellsF	1.92	7.3	5	24	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	— ⅜
17⅜	11	WelFM	1.35e	9.6	7	23	14	14	14	
48	32	WPenP	pf4.50	12.		z20	36⅜	36⅜	36½	
27½	27¼	WtPtPe	2.80	9.1	5	5	28⅞	28⅝	30⅜	— ⅛
14	10	WstctT	.80			23	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
12	6	WnAirL	.40	6.3	2	113	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
38⅜	19	WAir pf	2	10.		7	19⅞	19⅝	19½	— ⅝
35	23⅜	WnBnc	1.64	5.7	5	44	29⅜	29	29	— ¼
49½	27⅛	WnCoNA	s.32	.7	14	156	44½	44	44½	+ ⅜
38	24⅜	WnCo	pf2.12	6.4		9	33	32⅜	33	+ ⅜
67⅜	32⅜	WPacI	23.75e	2.9	3	9	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
26⅛	16⅛	WUnion	1.40	7.5		49	19	18⅝	18⅞	
11	7⅝	WUn	dpf1.18	13.		19	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
23⅛	15½	WUTI	pf2.56	13.		1	19	19	19	
27	16½	WestgEl	1.40	6.3	5	368	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
38⅛	26⅛	Westvac	1.58	5.2	5	293	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	26½	Weyerhr	1.30	4.5	7	321	29⅛	28⅞	29	— ⅛
49⅞	36⅛	Weyr	pf2.80	7.2		2	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	— ½
39½	26⅛	WheelF	1.40	4.2	9	45	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
24¼	15	WheelPit			1	2	17	17	17	— ⅜
41½	31⅜	WhelPit	pf5	15.		z40	33	33	33	+ ⅜
22½	14⅛	Whirlpl	1.40	8.8	6	62	16⅛	15⅛	16	
27⅛	19	WhitC	1.40	7.0	4	41	20	19⅜	19⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	32	WhitC	pfC3	8.6		3	35	35	35	+ ⅜
9⅛	3⅜	WhiteMt			2	63	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
26½	12⅛	Whittak	1	4.8	4	310	21⅛	21	21	—1
17¼	11¼	Wickes	1.04	8.7	3	117	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
13⅜	5½	Wieboldt	.44	6.1	13	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
40½	17⅛	Williams	1.10	3.7	12	303	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅜	WilshrO	.07r	.7	41	148	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
33⅜	23⅜	WinDx	1.68	6.7	7	43	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
3½	1⅜	Winnbgo			94	44	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	5	WinterJ	.87e	17.		28	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
26⅛	19	WisEP	2.52	11.	8	37	24	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
89½	62	WisE	pf7.75	12.		z10	63	62	63	—1
25⅛	16⅜	WisGas	2.04	10.	6	10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	14⅛	WiscPL	1.84	10.	7	10	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅜	WiscPS	1.72	10.	6	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
33	20¾	Witco	1.48	6.1	5	35	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	— ½
16½	10	WitfrR	.80	6.3	5	45	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅜	WolvrW	.44	3.3	5	173	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Wometc	.66	4.4	7	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
22⅝	15⅛	WoodPt s			17	76	18½	18	18⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	21⅜	Wolwth	1.80	7.7	4	x539	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	4⅝	WorldAir			4	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
36⅛	32	Wrigly	s1.44	4.1	8	11	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Wurltzr			54	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅝	11⅛	Wyly	.80	3.4	11	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
17	7½	WyleLab	.50	4.1	7	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9½	9½	WyleLb wi				3	u10	10	10	+ ½
9⅛	4	Wyly			18	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		X—Y—Z								
69⅛	48⅛	Xerox	2.80	5.3	8	509	53⅛	52	53⅛	+ ½
28⅛	13⅝	XTRA	.64	4.2	3	47	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	14⅛	Yates s	.20	.6	7	171	33⅜	31⅛	32⅛	— ¼
25	15⅜	ZaleCp	1.08	6.2	4	13	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
39⅛	15½	Zapata	.48	1.8	11	237	27⅛	26⅛	27	—1½
14⅛	9⅛	ZavreCp	.32	2.5	4	71	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15½	7⅝	ZenithR	.60	6.2	8	436	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
19½	16⅜	Zero s	.48	2.8	9	48	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
21⅞	14⅛	ZurnInd	.92	5.9	6	44	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
April 25, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,420	2,460	+40
Aug	2,515	2,490	2,487	2,495	+42
Oct	2,580	2,549	2,554	2,560	+53
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,540	—	+60
Dec	2,625	2,625	2,611	2,625	+61
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,705	2,745	+69
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,730	—	+70
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,740	—	+70
750 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,240	1,205	1,215	1,239	+35
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,220	—	+20
Sep	1,270	1,260	1,260	1,270	+35
Dec	1,285	1,285	1,278	1,290	+17
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,308	1,325	+10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	—	+10
24 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

April 25, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	205	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	185
Asahi Glass	371	Mitsubi Chem.	260
Canon	640	Mitsubi Corp.	722
Dai Nip. Print	514	Mitsubi Elec	197
Fuji Bank	415	Mitsui Co.	334
Fuji Photo	564	Mitsukoshi	396
Hitachi	256	Nippon Elec.	416
Honda Motor	613	Nippon Steel	132
C. Itoh	437	Sharp	558
I.H.I.	163	Sony Corp	2,830
Japan Air L.	2,310	Sumitomo Bank	415
Kansai El. Pwr.	802	Sumitomo Chem.	153
Kao Soap	388	Sumitomo Metal	168
Kawasaki Steel	141	Taisho Marine	252
Kirin Brewery	412	Takeda	520
Komatsu	362	Teijin	139
Kubota	360	Tokyo Marine	612
Matsu El. Ind.	705	Toray	225
Matsu E. Wks	535	Toyota	824

New Index: 448.92; Previous: 465.10
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,904.51; Previous: 6,838.31

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, April 25, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	15	7-30	97¼	97¾
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅝	—	97¼	98
Allied Irish 6¾-84	19 5/16	9-29	100	100½
Allied Irish 5¼-87	15⅛	7-2	96⅞	97¼
Amex Fin 1982	16⅝	10-22	99⅝	100⅛
Andelsbanken 7-84	14 5/16	6-4	97⅝	98⅛
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	15 1/16	8-1	96½	97½
Barclays O'seas 5-90	14⅛	6-13	97¼	97¾
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	14⅞	7-23	96⅝	97⅛
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	98½	99
Bco do Brazil 6¾-82	15 1/16	8-15	97⅝	98⅛
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	13⅞	6-11	99¼	99¾
Bk Bumiputra 6¾-84	16 9/16	10-27	98¼	99½
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	16⅝	5-21	97⅝	100⅛
Bk Tokyo 8-80	15⅛	5-23	99½	100
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¾-81	16 15/16	10-22	99⅝	100⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	15 1/16	5-15	99⅛	97⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	16 9/16	7-25	96⅞	97¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	98½	99
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	14⅞	4-5	96	96¼
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99¼	99¾
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	4-29	99¾	100¼
BFCE 6⅛-84	16⅝	8-26	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 7½-81	19⅜	9-18	101	101½
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-1	99⅝	100
BNP 5¾-83	14⅜	7-21	98½	99
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	99	99½
BNP 5½-91	16 15/16	8-22	96½	97
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	14 15/16	6-27	96⅝	97⅛
BUE 5¼-89	20⅛	6-20	98⅛	98⅝
Bk Worms 5⅜-85	15	6-17	98¼	98¾
Banco Union 7¼-83	19 13/16	10-1	98⅝	99⅛
Bk Algerie 5¼-84	15 5/16	8-9	96	96½
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	100	100½
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	14 11/16	7-10	95¾	96¼
Bergen Bank 6-89	17⅛	5-29	97	97½
Citicorp 1983	16 1/16	5-27	99	99½
Citicorp 1984	19 5/16	4-30	98⅝	99⅛
Citicorp 6-94	18 13/16	6-10	98⅜	98⅞
Citicorp undtd	19 9/16	7-10	99½	100
Chase 5¼-93	14⅞	7-30	95⅝	96⅛
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	8-6	96⅛	96⅝
Credit Agricole 6½-84	14 15/16	6-17	99	99½
CCF 7-83	14 9/16	7-11	99	99½
CCF 6½-83	14 11/16	7-10	98¼	99¼
CCF 5¾-85	15 11/16	5-5	99¼	99¾
Creditanst 5¾-84	15⅝	5-21	99⅛	99⅝
Creditanst 5½-91/97	18 7/16	6-16	98⅝	99⅛
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	14 13/16	8-7	98⅞	99⅜
Credit Lyon 6-83	14⅞	8-12	98⅞	99⅜
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	14½	7-11	96¼	96¾
DG Bank 6¼-82	14 15/16	6-17	99⅛	99⅝
Gotabanken 6-88	15 1/16	5-15	98⅜	98⅞
GZB 7½-81	14 15/16	7-31	99⅛	99⅝
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100½	101
GZB 5½-89	14⅝	5-1	97⅜	98⅛
Hydrocarb 7½-82	15 3/16	6-24	99½	99⅞
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	98⅞	99⅜
IBJ 6½-82	15⅝	5-1	99½	100
IBJ 5½-85	15 15/16	6-3	98¼	98¾
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅜	10-15	99½	100
Indo-Suez 5½-85	14 11/16	7-25	98⅛	98⅝
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	14 11/16	7-10	97½	98
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-22	99⅝	100⅛
KOP 6½-83	14⅛	7-22	99	99½
LTCB 6¼-81	15	6-15	99	99½
LTCB 6⅛-82	14⅜	7-27	98⅜	99⅜
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	98½	99
LTCB 5¾-85	15⅝	5-9	98⅛	98⅝
LTCB 5¾-86	14⅜	6-12	97⅛	97⅝
LTCB 5½-89	14 3/16	6-9	96¼	96¾
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	13⅞	5-29	99⅜	99⅞
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	17⅝	5-29	98⅜	99⅛
Midland Bank 8-82	15 1/16	5-15	98⅞	99⅜
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	99½	100
Midland Intl 6-87	15 7/16	5-21	98¼	98¾
Midland Intl 5-89	15	6-20	99¼	99¾
Midland Intl 5½-93	14⅝	7-23	96	96½
Natl Westmin 5½-90	14 11/16	6-23	96⅝	97⅛
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	18⅛	10-14	99⅛	99⅝
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	14 11/16	6-24	97⅜	98⅛
Nippon Credit 6½-86	14 7/16	7-14	96⅛	96⅝
Offshore Min 1985	14⅛	7-21	98	98½
Pos. Espanol 7¼-81	13⅞	5-29	99	99½
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	15⅝	5-9	99⅝	100⅛
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	19½	7-11	99⅛	99⅝
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	98⅛	99
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	13⅞	5-29	99	99½
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅝	9-13	96⅝	96⅞
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17⅝	9-8	99⅛	99⅝
Sundsvallsbkan 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	99⅞	100⅛
Trade Develop 6-86	18⅜	8-21	95¼	95¾
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	14 11/16	6-23	96½	97
UBAF 6¼-82	19 9/16	9-28	100	100½
UBAF 7¼-82	14⅝	6-9	99⅛	99⅝
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	99⅝	100⅛
United O'seas 7-81	14 3/16	5-29	99⅛	99⅝
United O'seas 6-83	15⅝	5-8	99⅛	99⅝
United O'seas 6-89	19⅝	6-30	97⅜	97⅞
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	14 11/16	6-23	98⅝	99⅛
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98⅝	99⅛
Wll. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	99⅝	100⅛
Wll. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	16⅛	9-15	99	99½

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
C. Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	99⅛	99⅝
Enasrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	99⅝	100⅛
Escom 8½-82	15⅝	8-15	99⅝	100⅛
General Cable 7½-80	20⅛	9-30	101⅛	101⅞
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16	7-15	94⅞	95⅜
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	15⅝	7-7	100½	101¼
Pemex 7-84	14 13/16	7-24	98¼	98¾
Thailand 7-84	18⅝	9-17	98½	99
Philippines 6½-86	17⅝	10-20	96½	97
Sumi Heavy 5¾-83	18⅝	9-16	100	100½
Sweden 9lock-91	18⅝	7-18	96¾	97¼
Sofitel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	101	101½
Sofitel 8-84	14⅜	6-9	99⅝	100⅛
Texas Airlines 7-86	20 1/16	7-10	92⅝	93⅛
TVO 9lock-91	15 5/16	5-27	96⅛	96⅝
IHI 5¾-85	15 5/16	10-27	98⅞	99¼

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 25, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond ..... SF 669.20
—(d) Conbar ..... SF 650.80
—(d) Grabar ..... SF 622.00
—(d) Stockbar ..... SF 750.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund ..... SF 16.75
—(d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 3.91
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $10.21

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $77.3C
—(w) High Interest Sterling £84.5p

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $20.09
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $11.29
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $26.54

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 285.25
—(d) Canasec ..... SF 533.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 58.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 61.00
—(d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 104.25
—(d) Ussec ..... SF 471.00
—(d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 111.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra ..... DM 17.60
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 61.10

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd $1.96

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $28.78
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $70.88
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd $19.50
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $29.92
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $57.78
(w) Fidelity World Fd $17.24

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $37.58
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$11.35
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.49
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.70
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund $11.74
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $10.21
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 11.57 r

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $45.20
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $23.07

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 408.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 282.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.88

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $45.03

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,512.50
—(r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,087.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
—(d) America-Valor ..... SF 339.25
—(d) Intervalor ..... SF 50.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 325.75
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 225.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 61.25
—(d) Universal Fund ..... SF 68.07

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 22.25
—(d) Bond Invest ..... SF 55.00
—(d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 61.75
—(d) Eurit Europa Sh ..... SF 122.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 97.00
—(d) Globinvest ..... SF 55.50
—(d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 73.25
—(d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 344.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 328.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 183.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta ..... DM 36.11
—(d) Unifonds ..... DM 15.63
—(d) Unirak ..... DM 48.32

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $8.74
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,015.96
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.17
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 111.85
(w) CAMIT $9.41
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $16.93
(d) Capital Rentinvest ..... LF 1,339.00
(d) Cortibico Open-End Fund $244.16
(w) Citadel Fund $2.67
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,808.13
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $6.32
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $13.63
(w) D.G.C. $48.79
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.88
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $28.39
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $24.49
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,151.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. $32.28
(w) First Eagle Fund $5,468.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $233.93
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 143.79
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 54.97
(d) Fonditalia $15.40
(d) Frankt.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 38.06
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.22
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 5.31
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $387.51
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $114.32
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $122.98
(d) Interfund S.A. $10.71
(w) Intermarket Fund $158.12
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $21.89
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $6.97
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 31.88
(r) Invest Atlantiques $52.84
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.70
(w) Japan Selection Fund $76.44
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $41.96
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,365.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $13.03
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntlUF $13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $28.33
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. $69.22
(w) Luxfund $30.72
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ..... Con$9.25
(d) Multinvest Interna'l S.A. $11.33
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $12.12
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(d) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $4.89*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.29*
(w) N.A.M.F. $83.94
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $34.04
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $1,063
(d) Rento Fund $58.27
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 754.00
(d) Safe Fund $3.54
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.70
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 54.60
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $14.64
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 86.40
(w) Talent Global Fund $12.06
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $55.78
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $75.56
(w) Transpacific Fund $30.99
(w) UNICO Fund ..... DM 52.03
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.63
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $15.28
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $432.50
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $19.83
(w) Worldwide Securities $90.86
(w) Worldwide Special $1,910.50

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; ⊕ — * - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.



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The expert selection of fine stamps can provide an investment capable of outperforming all other alternatives. This expertise is available to non-U.K. residents through Urch Holdings (Jersey) Limited. For full details of our service please write to Urch Holdings (Jersey) Limited., Park Place House, Tunnell Street, St. Helier, Jersey, or telephone Jersey 71666.

Urch Holdings Ltd.

The Fine Stamp Investment Service.

Chicago Futures

April 25, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	4.03½	4.14	3.96	3.96¾	+.01½
Jul	4.17	4.18½	4.07	4.07½	+.03½
Sep	4.30	4.32½	4.22	4.22¼	+.03½
Dec	4.42	4.52	4.40	4.40½	+.03¾
Mar	4.65	4.65	4.53	4.54	+.04
May	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.57	+.04½
Sales Thur. 10,451. Total open interest Thur. 46,158, off 54 from Wed.					
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.71	2.72¼	2.69½	2.69½	+.01¼
Jul	2.84½	2.85	2.82¼	2.82¼	+.02¼
Sep	2.95½	2.95½	2.92½	2.92½	+.02½
Dec	2.99	3.01¼	2.97¾	2.97½	+.02½
Mar	3.09½	3.12	3.08½	3.08½	+.02¾
May	3.15	3.18	3.15	3.15¼	+.02
Sales Thur. 19,330. Total open interest Thur. 170,171, up 692 from Wed.					
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	6.05	6.11	6.03½	6.06¼	+.06½
Jul	6.27	6.34½	6.27	6.31	+.07½
Aug	6.39	6.44½	6.37	6.42	+.10½
Sep	6.48½	6.54	6.46½	6.50½	+.10½
Nov	6.61	6.69½	6.60	6.64¼	+.11
Jan	6.80	6.85	6.77	6.81¼	+.07¼
Mar	6.97	7.01½	6.94	6.98	+.08½
May	7.09½	7.13½	7.07	7.11	+.08½
Sales Thur. 22,096. Total open interest Thur. 103,289, off 1,178 from Wed.					
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	168.50	169.00	167.80	168.50	+2.20
Jul	176.50	177.00	175.60	176.20	+2.20
Aug	179.50	180.00	179.00	179.20	+2.30
Sep	182.50	183.00	182.00	182.50	+2.70
Oct	185.00	185.50	184.50	184.50	+1.50
Dec	189.50	189.50	188.00	189.70	+2.40
Jan	191.50	192.50	190.50	191.60	+3.00
Mar	196.50	197.00	195.20	196.40	+2.90
May	200.00	200.50	200.00	200.20	+2.80
Jul	204.00	204.00	204.00	204.00	+4.50
Sales Thur. 6,805. Total open interest Thur. 47,301, off 725 from Wed.					
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	20.40	20.79	20.38	20.48	+.30
Jul	21.10	21.20	21.05	21.16	+.30
Aug	21.50	21.73	21.35	21.45	+.27
Sep	21.75	22.05	21.65	21.70	+.25
Oct	21.95	22.30	21.90	21.95	+.25
Dec	22.30	22.80	22.25	22.47	+.33
Jan	22.45	22.85	22.45	22.60	+.30
Mar	22.80	23.25	22.80	22.88	+.27
May	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25	+.35
Jul	23.40	23.70	23.40	23.60	+.32
Sales Thur. 6,785. Total open interest Thur. 54,951, up 114 from Wed.					
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.44¾	1.47	1.44¾	1.45½	+.01½
Jul	1.52	1.54	1.52	1.53½	+.03¼
Sep	1.59¼	1.60	1.57	1.58½	+.02¼
Dec	1.69	1.69	1.66	1.68½	+.03
Mar	1.74	1.74½	1.73	1.74¼	+.01¼
Sales Thur. 893. Total open interest Thur. 4,547, up 243 from Wed.					
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	66.80	67.00	65.25	66.45	—.10
Aug	65.75	65.90	64.15	65.65	+.33
Oct	64.50	64.65	63.05	64.00	—.10
Dec	64.95	64.95	63.60	64.55	
Jan				64.75	
Feb	65.35	65.80	64.80	65.25	—.05
Apr				65.80	+.10
Est. sales 32,851; sales Thur. 40,828. Total open interest Thur. 51,414, up 544 from Wed.					
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	70.90	71.85	69.02	69.45	—1.07
Aug	71.67	71.95	70.17	70.65	—1.02
Sep	72.00	72.00	69.85	70.42	—.93
Oct	71.80	71.58	69.70	70.45	—.75
Nov	72.60	72.60	70.35	71.00	—.85

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
April 25, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	261.50	246.50	255.00	256.00	254.00	249.00
Aug	274.50	258.00	268.40	268.75	266.00	260.00
Oct	283.25	280.50	277.50	277.75	274.00	268.00
7,395 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,292	1,266	1,272	1,274	1,261	1,265
Jly	1,305	1,277	1,280	1,281	1,275	1,260
Sep	1,320	1,298	1,298	1,300	1,301	1,289
Dec	1,366	1,345	1,345	1,346	1,347	1,336
Mar	1,398	1,378	1,378	1,380	1,381	1,372
May	1,425	1,425	1,400	1,405	1,395	1,394
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,420	1,435	1,425	1,425
3,301 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,628	1,619	1,619	1,622	1,632	1,623
Jly	1,675	1,664	1,666	1,668	1,680	1,666
Sep	1,713	1,702	1,702	1,704	1,717	1,705
Nov	1,731	1,720	1,721	1,722	1,733	1,724
Jan	1,725	1,717	1,718	1,720	1,725	1,716
Mar	1,672	1,665	1,660	1,665	1,672	1,669
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,658	1,664	N.T.	N.T.
2,096 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
April 25, 1980

	Today Bid	Asked	Previous Bid	Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	951.00	953.00	899.00	900.00
3 months	972.00	974.00	923.50	924.50
Cathodes: spot	922.00	926.00	868.00	872.00
3 months	952.00	956.00	900.00	901.00
Tin: spot	7,685.00	7,700.00	7,700.00	7,720.00
3 months	7,590.00	7,600.00	7,580.00	7,585.00
Lead: spot	413.00	414.00	415.00	417.00
3 months	410.50	411.00	410.00	412.00
Zinc: spot	311.00	313.00	306.00	302.00
3 months	320.00	322.00	314.00	315.00
Silver: spot	650.00	655.00	639.00	642.00
3 months	675.00	680.00	662.00	664.00
Aluminium: spot	858.00	862.00	843.00	848.00
3 months	829.00	830.00	817.00	818.00
Nickel: spot	2,700.00	2,710.00	2,655.00	2,675.00
3 months	2,805.00	2,810.00	2,765.00	2,775.00

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

April 25, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	16⅝ - 16⅞	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	6 - 6¼	17 - 17¼	12½ - 12¾
2 M.	16 7/16 - 16 11/16	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	6¼ - 6½	17 - 17¼	12⅝ - 12⅞
3 M.	16½ - 16¾	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	6½ - 6 11/16	17 - 17¼	12⅞ - 13⅛
6 M.	15⅝ - 15⅞	8¾ - 9	6½ - 6 11/16	16½ - 16¾	13 - 13¼
1 Y.	14½ - 14¾	8 11/16 - 8 13/16	6 - 6¼	15½ - 15¾	13½ - 13¾

European Stock Markets

April 25, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	73.30	72.50
AKZO	23.10	23.50
Albert Heijn	66.70	67.10
Algemenbank	294.00	297.00
AMEV	98.30	99.30
Amrobank	62.00	63.50
A'Dam Rub	3.06	3.85
Baskalis	87.00	91.00
Bredero	218.00	N.A.
Buerhmann T	60.50	62.00
Caland Hlds	25.60	26.00
Elsevier	213.00	215.50
Ennia	130.50	131.20
Fokker	24.10	24.30
Gist Brocades	28.10	28.20
Heineken	59.00	61.30
H.V.A.	39.50	40.00
Hoogovens	17.80	18.70
Naarden	15.00	15.70
K.L.M.	59.00	60.30
Nat. Nedder	115.00	115.80
Neddloyd	82.90	84.40
Oce Vander G	118.00	120.20
OGEM	10.90	11.30
Pakhoed	41.50	42.90
Philips	18.70	18.80
Robeco	158.70	159.00
Rodamco	109.00	109.00
Rolinco	141.00	140.00
Rorento	109.00	109.00
Royal Dutch	149.80	151.30
RSV	31.80	32.10
Unilever	112.40	112.30
Van Ommer	230.00	234.00
VMF-Stork	30.00	30.00
VNU	85.40	85.50

Anp-Cbs Index: 90.20
Previous: 91.30

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2,155	2,170
Cockerill	280	280
EBES	2,125	2,155
Electrobel	5,700	5,710
GB-Inno-BM	2,465	2,445
GBL (B.lomb)	1,330	1,350
Hoboken	2,560	2,560
Petrofina	5,850	5,120
Ph. Gevaert	1,124	1,050
Soc. Generale	1,372	1,394
Sofina	3,340	3,340
Solvay	2,455	2,475
Traction Elec	2,425	2,440
Un. Miniere	766	748
V. Montagne	1,344	1,350

Bourse index: 148.61
Previous: 147.16

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	75.00	76.20
Allianz Vers.	375.00	375.50
B.A.S.F.	141.30	143.10
Bayer	120.50	121.50
Bayer Hypo	223.00	225.50
Bayer Verein	271.00	274.00
Commerzbank	160.00	161.20
Cont. Gummi	48.40	48.50
Daimler	249.00	251.50
Degussa	229.00	229.00
Demag	128.05	128.50
D.Babcock	214.00	214.00
Deutsche Bnk	262.00	265.00
Dresdner Bnk	176.00	177.10
Du. Schulte	132.00	132.00
GHH	203.00	204.00
Hapag Lloyd	69.00	70.10
Hochtief	393.00	395.00
Hoechst	114.50	115.50
Hoesch	27.90	28.00
Holzmann	377.00	378.20
Horten	136.00	134.50
Kali u Salz	151.00	150.50
Karlstadt	242.00	242.00
Kaufhof	197.00	196.00
K.H.D.	222.50	226.00
Kloeckner	43.00	44.80
Krupp	60.00	61.20
Linde	298.50	302.00
Lufthansa	77.00	75.50
MAN	184.50	182.00
Mannesmann	128.00	129.50
Metallgesell.	269.00	270.00
Muench. Ruck	485.00	485.00
Neckermann	140.00	141.00
Preussag	192.50	195.50
RWE.new	170.00	171.00
Schering	181.00	185.50
Siemens	258.90	260.00
Thyssen	78.50	80.00
Varta	141.50	144.00
Veba	126.00	127.00
VEW	102.20	103.00
Volkswagen	188.00	190.80

Siemens Index: 133.64
Previous: 134.81

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.72	0.73
Anglo-Am Co	$12⅝	12¼
Anglo-Am	0.81	0.77
Babcock-Wil	0.92	0.93
Barclays Bnk	4.18	4.20
BAT Ind.	2.23	2.31
Beecham Gp	1.14	1.17
BICC	1.20	1.22
BOC Int'l	0.65	0.66
Boots	1.86	1.85
Bowater	1.75	1.76
B.P.	3.38	3.36
Burmah	1.99	2.05
Coats Patons	0.41½	0.42½
Charter Gold	1.51	1.52
Cadbury Sc.	0.44½	0.45½
Cons.Gold Fds	4.80	4.75
Courtaulds	0.65	0.64
De Beer	$9.05	8.98
Distillers	2.03	2.05
Dunlop	0.54	0.54
Free St Ged	55⅝	61¼
GEC	3.63	3.74
GKN	2.68	2.70
Glaxo	3.16	3.20
GUS	3.88	3.84
Guinness	0.85	0.86
Hawker-Sidd	1.74	1.80
ICI	3.54	3.62
Imps	0.78	0.78½
Lonrho	0.82	0.84
Lucas	2.17	2.14
Marks-Spenc	0.86	0.87
Metal Box	2.62	2.60
Plessey	1.39	1.44
Randfontein	$ 67.00	66.00
Rank Org.	1.94	1.92
Reed	1.88	1.88
Rolls Royce	0.50½	0.50½
Royal Dutch	32⅝	33⅛
R.T.Z.	3.44	3.56
Shell	3.32	3.48
Thorn (A)	3.50	3.50
Trafalgar H	0.87	0.87
Tube Invest.	2.42	2.46
Ultramar	5.94	5.94
Union Corp.	$ N.A.	N.A.
Untd Biscuits	0.73	0.73
Vickers	1.19	1.20
War Loan 3½	29⅛	32 1/16
W. Deep	$34⅜	33½
W. Driefin	$ 75½	69⅞
W. Holding	$ 69¼	66½
Woolworth	0.41½	0.42
ZCI	0.28	0.26

F.T. 30 Index: 437.50
Previous: 434.90

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	508.00	512.00
Alsthom Atl.	54.70	55.50
BIC	476.00	481.00
Bouygues	461.00	584.00
BSN	981.00	985.00
Carrefour	1,452.00	1,455.00
Cim Lafarge	240.00	242.00
Club Mediter	352.50	358.00
Cofimeg	152.00	152.00
Cie Bancaire	290.10	289.80
CFP	224.00	229.50
CGE	352.00	356.00
CCF	143.00	143.00
Creusot Loire	64.10	64.80
CSF	442.00	455.00
Dumez	658.00	650.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,226.00	1,228.00
Ferodo	344.50	348.50
Gen Occident	295.00	297.00
Hachette	238.00	243.50
Imetal	104.90	104.40
Legrand	1,585.00	1,586.00
L Oreal	656.00	651.00
Mach Bull	57.80	57.50
Matra	9,090.00	9,180.00
Michelin	796.00	795.00
Moet Henn	493.30	500.00
Moulinex	74.90	76.30
Nord-Est L.	34.50	34.50
Paribas	227.00	227.00
Penarroya	38.30	38.00
Pernod Ric.	276.50	281.00
Perrier	223.00	228.00
Peugeot	213.00	216.00
Poclain	230.00	240.00
Printemps	114.80	115.20
PUK	104.50	105.00
Radiotech.	282.00	284.00
Redoute	447.00	443.00
Rh Poulenc	127.00	129.50
Roussel Uclaf	238.00	221.40
Sacilor	24.10	24.00
St Gobain	130.10	131.00
Skis Rossignol	630.00	631.00
Suez	272.00	272.50
Telemecan	862.00	794.00
ThomsonBr	191.00	189.00
Usinor	13.05	13.05

Agefi Index: 127.79
Previous: 128.48

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,140	1,155
Buehrle	2,635	2,630
B Boveri	1,720	1,715
Cib Geigy	1,015	1,015
Cr Suisse	2,075	2,085
Elektrowatt	2,270	2,270
Fischer	785	790
Hoff-Roche B	5,250	5,325
Interfood	5,500	5,500
Jelmoli	1,265	1,260
Landis Gyr	1,370	1,370
Nestle	3,300	3,195
Sandoz	3,550	3,460
Schindler	1,330	1,325
Sbs B. Suisse	345	343
Sulzer	2,810	2,800
Swissair	792	770
Swiss Volksbk	1,755	1,755
U.B. Suisse	3,300	3,310
Winterthur	2,490	2,450
Zurich Ins.	13,600	13,600

SBC Index: N.A.
Previous: 313.16

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan				73.75	
Apr	70.50	70.75	70.50	70.75	
Est. sales 5,506; sales Thur. 6,005. Total open interest Thur. 12,189, up 354 from Wed.					
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	36.00	36.80	35.25	36.80	+.32
Jul	37.25	37.70	36.50	37.37	+.32
Aug	37.30	37.30	36.48	37.12	+.32
Oct	36.90	37.25	36.50	37.15	+.30
Dec	37.50	39.75	39.05	39.35	+.13
Feb	42.75	42.75	42.00	42.38	+.25
Apr				41.90	+.20
Jun				44.50	+.05
Jul	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	
Est. sales 6,750; sales Thur. 8,453. Total open interest Thur. 24,631, off 493 from Wed.					
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	32.75	33.00	31.90	32.67	+.10
Jul	34.20	34.40	33.40	33.87	—.05
Aug	34.05	34.20	33.25	33.70	+.05
Feb	48.25	48.38	47.45	48.02	+.05
Mar	48.25	48.25	47.60	48.00	+.10
May				48.50	
Est. sales 6,597; sales Thur. 9,092. Total open interest Thur. 22,386, up 217 from Wed.					
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	43.25	43.35	43.35	43.35	+.20
Jul	43.75	44.40	43.55	44.00	+.53
Aug	43.50	44.00	43.50	44.00	+.40
Oct	43.00	43.25	43.00	43.25	+.25
Dec				43.00	
Est. sales 34; sales Thur. 117. Total open interest Thur. 782, up 22 from Wed.					
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. (old contracts)					
May				44.50	
(new contracts)					
May				44.50	
Jun				48.80	
Jul				49.00	
Sep				57.30	
Oct				56.80	
Dec				60.00	
Est. sales 0, sales Thur. 8. Total open interest Thur. 97, off 5 from Wed.					
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	175.50	182.50	177.20	174.00	—3.50
Jul	182.00	182.50	177.20	179.40	—3.80
Sep	187.00	187.50	182.50	184.70	—3.50
Nov	191.00	191.50	186.50	188.10	—3.40
Jan	195.00	195.00	190.00	190.40	—3.90
Mar	198.50	198.50	193.00	194.00	—3.90
May	202.50	202.50	196.50	197.00	—3.80
Jul	205.50	205.50	200.00	200.50	—4.40
Sep	206.00	206.00	205.00	205.00	—2.00
Sales Thur. 1,811. Total open interest Thur. 5,048, up 396 from Wed.					
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	72-01	73-24	71-26	73-23	—07
Sep	72-16	74-02	72-05	74-01	—02
Dec	73-00	74-16	73-24	74-19	—01
Mar	73-00	74-18	73-08	74-28	+01
Jun	73-01	74-29	73-01	74-29	—01
Sep	73-26	74-20	72-26	74-20	—09
Dec	73-00	74-17	72-29	74-17	—07
Mar	72-30	74-16	72-29	74-16	—03
Jun	73-25	74-11	72-25	74-11	—03
Sep	73-16	74-06	73-16	74-06	—03
Dec				74-01	—03
Sales Thur. 6,554. Total open interest Thur. 55,864, off 16 from Wed.					
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Jun	86.80	86.80	86.37	86.75	—.05
Sep	87.30	87.40	87.22	87.40	—.10
Dec	88.00	88.20	87.98	88.20	—.10
Mar				88.00	—.25
Sales Thur. 126. Total open interest Thur. 394, up 25 from Wed.					
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	74-00	75-17	73-31	75-13	+02
Sep	73-31	76-05	73-31	76-01	+03
Dec	74-22	76-25	74-14	76-21	+07
Mar	74-23	76-30	74-23	76-28	+07
Jun	74-22	76-28	74-22	76-27	+06
Sep	75-04	76-24	75-00	76-24	+05
Dec	75-12	76-22	75-12	76-22	+05
Mar	75-16	76-25	75-16	76-20	+07
Jun	75-13	76-20	75-13	76-20	+07
Sep	75-11	76-18	75-11	76-18	+07
Dec	75-09	75-16	75-09	76-16	+07
Sales Thur. 19,661. Total open interest Thur. 68,712, off 1,223 from Wed.					

April 24, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Jun	.8453	.8477	.8452	.8454	—13
Jul	.8453	.8477	.8453	.8456	—09
Sep				.8500	
Dec	.8460	.8482	.8453	.8453	—17
Mar	.8457	.8471	.8457	.8460	—18
Jun	.8470	.8470	.8470	.8470	—08
Est. sales 1,737; sales Wed. 4,823. Total open interest Wed. 9,628, up 1,091 from Tues. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.					
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Jun	2.2580	2.2670	2.2555	2.2610	—100
Jul				2.2650	
Sep	2.2540	2.2620	2.2495	2.2570	— 95
Dec	2.2475	2.2570	2.2470	2.2490	— 90
Est. sales 3,903; sales Wed. 6,791. Total open interest Wed. 10,486, up 601 from Tues. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.					
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
May				.5558	
Jun	.5538	.5577	.5531	.5565	+ 22
Sep	.5618	.5661	.5612	.5653	+ 24
Dec	.5692	.5727	.5692	.5717	+ 18
Mar	.5780	.5795	.5780	.5790	+ 05
Est. sales 3,864; sales Wed. 2,646. Total open interest Wed. 8,765, up 608 from Tues. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.					
DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts					
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun				.2400	
Est. sales 0; sales Wed. 0. Total open interest Wed. 20, unchanged from Tues. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.					
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
May				.004127	
Jun	.004088	.004130	.004084	.004112	[illegible]
Jul				.004140	
Sep	.004118	.004157	.004110	.004139	—19
Dec	.004150	.004200	.004148	.004182	[illegible]
Est. sales 1,730; sales Wed. 4,171. Total open interest Wed. 4,727, off 251 from Tues. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.					
MEXICAN PESO, $ per peso.					
Jun				[illegible]	
Sep				.04177	—02
Dec	.04026	.04026	.04026	.04026	+03
Mar	.03877	.03880	.03868	.03868	—02
Jun				.03710	—10
Sep	.03615	.03615	.03600	.03600	—10
Est. sales 10; sales Wed. 13. Total open interest Wed. 2,776, up 6 from Tues. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $.00001.					
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun	.5948	.5998	.5942	.5980	[illegible]
Jul	.6050	.6050	.6030	.6030	[illegible]
Sep	.6040	.6119	.6034	.6075	—08
Dec	.6195	.6235	.6170	.6212	[illegible]
Mar	.6310	.6318	.6302	.6302	[illegible]
Jun	.6408	.6410	.6408	.6400	[illegible]
Est. sales 3,272; sales Wed. 4,977. Total open interest Wed. 8,720, up 808 from Tues. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.					
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
May–Jul (9 months)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Est. sales 5,242; sales Wed. 4,887. Total open interest Wed. 7,888, off 17 from Tues.					
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun–Mar (8 months)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Est. sales 16,647; sales Wed. 19,606. Total open interest Wed. [illegible] from Tues.					

New York Futures

April 25, 1980

COFFEE "C" 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.: May 182.50 182.80 181.80 [illegible]; Jul 192.00 192.50 190.50 [illegible]; Sep 197.75 197.75 [illegible]; Dec, Mar, May, Jul, Sep [illegible].
Est. sales 4,805; sales Wed. 5,425. Total open interest Wed. 12,286, off 319 from Tues.

COPPER, PLATINUM, MAINE POTATOES (April 24, 1980), SUGAR, COCOA, ORANGE JUICE, COTTON No. 2, SILVER, GOLD: [illegible]

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—10
AlcanAlum s, AshlO pf, CrwnZelcr pf, Esterline wi, HospCpA, Humana s, LocalCa s, Dolecon, Romaco n, Technicolr

NEW LOWS—38
Beth Steel, Cara ClinOh, Dana Cp, DataTerm, FMCCp pf, Fleming Co, Gouldinc, Grainger W, GfABPac, GtW 5.75, IndiMC, IngRand pf, McLouth St, Nat Homes, PSAinc n, Porter W, Texin 2.80pf, Taum [illegible], UnPacCa wi, Wattie [illegible]

Market Summary

April 25, 1980

	Today NYSE 3 pm	Prev. Nationwide Close
Volume (in millions)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advanced	[illegible]	[illegible]
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	[illegible]
Declined	[illegible]	[illegible]
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	[illegible]
Unchanged	N.A.	[illegible]
Total Issues	N.A.	1,852
New highs	N.A.	10
New lows	N.A.	38

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	3 pm.	Chg.
30 Ind	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Trn	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 Util	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
65 Stk	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Composite	—	—	104.43	+0.03
Industrials	—	—	117.25	+0.29
Utilities	—	—	49.85	—0.41
Finance	—	—	11.33	—0.18
Transp.	—	—	14.29	—0.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Composite	—	—	58.36	—0.02
Industrials	—	—	67.25	+0.09
Transp.	—	—	47.71	—0.25
Utilities	—	—	36.27	—0.15
Finance	—	—	58.12	—0.44

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Short
April 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

	Today AMEX 3 pm.	Prev. Nationwide Close
Volume (in millions)	2.91	3.76
Advanced	177	[illegible]
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	2.86
Declined	317	[illegible]
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	0.78
Unchanged	N.A.	184
Total Issues	N.A.	775
New highs	N.A.	[illegible]
New lows	N.A.	[illegible]

American Stock Index: High — Low — Close 247.91 Chg. Unch.

Dividends

April 25, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Daniel Woodhead	Q	.12½	5-30	[illegible]
Index Life & Accid	Q	.33	6-2	5-12
Mem Co	Q	.24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Corp	Q	.85	6-10	5-5
Monsanto Co	Q	.60	6-12	5-12
Sigma Mines	Q	.35	[illegible]	[illegible]
U S Home Corp	Q	.14	5-30	[illegible]

EXTRA CASH: Consol Bathurst; Knape & Vogt [illegible]
INITIAL: Cummins Inc [illegible]
SPECIAL: Army Stores; Walco Nat'l [illegible]
OMITTED: Leisure Dynamics; Moxie Indus
STOCK: Twin City Barge; U S Home Corp; Walco Nat'l [illegible]
STOCK SPLIT: Adobe Oil & Gas [illegible]
USUAL: Adobe Oil & Gas; Arcata Corp; Avery Inter; Becord Corp; Bandag Corp; Binney & Smith; Brown & Sharpe; Cdn Celluloce; Collins & Aikman; Consol Bathurst; Consolidated Foods; Delta Air Lines; Dravo; Drum Financial; Frontier Airlines; Grandeville; Handy & Harman; Ivester Co; Kerr Glass; Knape & Vogt; Kollmorgen; Krueger Co; Lyon Metal Products; Midland Glass; Montana-Dakota Util; Mountain Banks; Oakite Products; Old Nat'l Bncrp; RLC Corp; San Fran RI Es Inv; Science Manag; Sifco Indus; Twin City Barge; Vorpado; Walco Nat'l [amounts and dates illegible]

A—Annual; M—Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual.

Cash Prices

April 24, 1980

Commodity and unit	Thur	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.90	[illegible]
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64/30 38 [illegible] New York yd.	.69½	[illegible]
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	340.00	[illegible]
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	222.36	[illegible]
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	101-102	[illegible]
Lead Spot, lb	0.42	[illegible]
Copper elect., lb	.89¾	[illegible]
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.8735	[illegible]
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	[illegible]
Silver N.Y., oz	14.30	[illegible]
Gold N.Y., oz	515.70	[illegible]

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

April 24, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,125.40 f	1,116 f
Reuters	1,605.90	1,605
Dow Jones Spot	414.50	416
D.J. Futures	428.18	424

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

To Our Readers

Because of technical problems, [we] are unable to publish AMEX 3 p.m. prices in this edition. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

Berlin to Jail 6 For Bomb Plan

BERLIN, April 25 (AP) — A [West Ber]lin state court sentenced six Palestinians, believed to be member[s of] the Palestine Liberation Organization, to prison sentences ran[ging] from 2½ to 3½ years yesterday [on] charges of preparing a bomb at[tack] on a Berlin storage-tank area.

The court found the men g[uilty] of planning the bombing in M[arch] and April, 1979. Shortly befor[e the] attack was to have taken place, [po]lice discovered the explosives [in a] locker at the Berlin Zoo train [sta]tion and in a Berlin apartment.

Eight men were charged in [con]nection with the planned bom[bing]. Next week, another Palestinian [will] be tried on similar charges. [The] eighth man, who testified ag[ainst] the six defendants, has disappeared.

Owner of Auto Fir[m] Kidnapped in Rom[e]

ROME, April 25 (UPI) — [...] masked men kidnapped a Swi[ss au]tomobile dealer here yeste[rday,] ramming his car with a stole[n ...] and carrying him away in an[other] stolen vehicle, police said today.

They said that Heinrich Oe[...], the owner of a leading [...] firm of auto dealers known a[s ...] Romauto, was driving to a [...] appointment when the [...] rammed his car from behind, [...] out, smashed his car window[s with] a hammer and pulled him fro[m the] car as he struggled to hold on[to the] steering wheel.

AMEX [...] Closed [...] markets were closed for a local holiday

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading 2 P.M. Prices April 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 2 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14	9	Patagon .50r	5.8	4	30	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅜
14¼	6¾	PeerTu .40	4.9	5	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
26⅝	11¼	PenEM .80a	4.6	6	18	17¼	17¼	17¼	
16	11⅜	PenTr 1.20	9.9	4	2	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
4½	2¼	PECo .73t	32.	45	331	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
24¼	17⅜	PenRE 1.80	9.8	8	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
14⅝	8¾	Penril n .15	1.6	8	10	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Pentron		6	2	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
21¼	12½	PepCom .80	5.9	5	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	11¼	Perini .48	2.7	8	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
10	9⅛	PerryDr n.28	3.0	6	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
25¼	11⅞	PetLew s2.16t	13.	11	117	17⅛	16½	17	— ⅛
13⅝	10	PetLe pf1.45	13.		6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	PhilLD .52r	6.9	3	1	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
11-16	¼	Pier 1 wt			7	9-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
8½	3⅛	PionrSys		8	31	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	PitWVa .56a	11.	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7½	3⅜	Pizzain		7	11	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
74	21½	PlacrDv g1.88			5	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅜
12⅞	6¼	Plantind		33	78	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
3⅜	1	Polaron			24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30¾	15¼	PrairieO g			1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
14⅞	11⅞	PratILmb 1.10	9.2	6	2	12	12	12	
7⅝	4⅛	PrattRd .30	7.1	5	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
26⅝	16½	PrenHa 1.48	8.3	6	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	PresR1B .05e	1.7	2	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅜	ProCT 1.48e	9.1	11	11	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
12½	8⅞	ProvGas 1	10.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
44½	28⅞	PSCol pf4.25	12.		z50	35	35	35	+1
24⅜	15½	PaSP pfC2.34	13.		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
11¼	4⅝	PuntaG		5	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Qualitn n.50	7.1	3	6	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
		— R—R—R —							
9	3	REDM		8	20	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
6	2⅛	RET			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21¼	11⅞	RHMed .20a	1.4	7	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Ragan .15e	2.2	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	15	Rnch s .25	1.3	13	207	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
38⅛	15⅝	RangrO s			286	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	21⅞	Ransbrg s1	3.6	7	32	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	RapAm wt			3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8¼	2	RathP			5	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
34⅜	15⅜	Ravind .44	1.7	18	13	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	ReevesT .90c		117	8	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
9½	6⅜	RepGyp s.24	4.7	3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
55	35½	RepNY 2.52	5.1	4	19	49	48½	49	— ⅜
24¼	15	RNY pf 2.12	12.		1	18	18	18	
20	11⅜	ReshCol .32	2.5	12	38	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
51½	20⅜	Resrt A		5	1491	31⅜	30	30⅞	+1⅛
22⅜	7½	Resrt wt			90	13	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
75	29	Resrt B		6	z1450	38	37½	37⅜	+ ¼
38⅝	14⅜	RialOil n		20	30	31⅜	31	31⅜	+1
9⅝	3⅛	RiblelP .12	3.7	3	26	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
10⅛	5	Roblin .72	1.8		2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
20½	11½	Rockway 1b	7.9	5	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	17	Rogers s.72	.5	13	30	22	20⅝	22	+ ⅜
8	4⅛	Rossmr		14	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Rudick .42e	6.2	4	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
8⅞	6⅛	Rudick pf.56	8.1		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3	1½	Rusco			97	2	2	2	
4⅞	1⅞	RBW Co		5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16¼	10	Russell .56	4.5	5	38	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —							
14¼	8⅞	SGL .30b	2.8	6	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅜	SMD		3	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅜	12⅝	Salem .40a	2.8	8	1	14½	14½	14½	
7⅝	2	SCorio .07r	1.8		5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
9¼	6	SDgo pf .90	14.		4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
25½	19⅝	SFrRE 1.76	7.8	14	5	22⅝	22½	22½	
11½	4⅞	Sandgte .50	8.9	8	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7	3	Sargent n		73	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	7	SaundrL s.30	3.3	5	18	9	9	9	+ ¼
6¼	2½	ScheibE		4	5	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
17½	2⅞	Schiller .10e	.9	8	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
9⅝	6¼	Schwab n.30	4.6	6	13	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
5	2⅞	SecCap		8	36	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
19⅜	10¼	SeisDel s		17	22	15⅜	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
9¾	5	Selas .48	6.7	6	6	6	6	6	
13	5⅛	Semtch .34b	3.7	14	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Servo		12	7	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	SetonCo .50b	5.6	3	3	9⅛	d 9	9	— ¼
8⅝	4⅜	ShoerS .40e	10.	4	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
11⅜	5	Sharon s.30b	5.9	7	42	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
6	4⅛	Shawin .40	9.1	4	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
28⅞	14½	Showbt 1	5.6	7	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
20⅛	14½	Sierrcn s.30	1.7	13	7	18	17⅝	18	— ⅛
9¼	5½	Silkes A .40a	6.0	2	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3	Solitron		12	32	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
16⅜	10⅝	SCEd pf1.45	12.		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25¼	15⅜	SCEd pf2.30	11.		31	20½	19	20⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	6½	SwFIBk .40	5.3	4	x11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	17½	SwFIB pf2.18	11.		2	20	20	20	
8¼	3⅜	Spectro .19t	3.2		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6	2⅜	SpedOP .20r	5.5	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26	9½	StdMetl			95	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+1⅛
25⅛	11	StPrad 1	9.0		9	11⅛	d10⅞	11⅛	— ¼
33	21⅜	StdShr 2.14t	9.5	4	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
9¼	4⅞	Stange .20	3.6	8	7	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	StanAv .50r	4.5	6	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Stanwd		4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15¼	10⅝	StarSup s.80	7.7	3	4	10⅜	d10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
12⅝	6⅜	Steelmt .28	3.4	3	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
23½	17⅛	StepnCh .92	4.6	7	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
2⅛	⅜	SterlBcp wt			15	⅜	⅜	⅜	
28⅜	10⅛	StrutW .30b	1.4	26	11	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
3½	2⅛	SueAnn .24	9.4	4	13	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
17½	8⅜	Sunair .70e	6.4	6	1	11	11	11	
96⅜	25	Sunanc .16b	.2		197	73⅝	71⅞	72⅝	+ ⅝
17⅝	10⅜	SupFdS .40b	3.1	6	41	13⅛	13	13	— ⅜
12⅛	3⅛	SupInd s.06t			10	3½	d 3⅜	3½	
54⅝	29⅝	Supron s.24	.5	31	108	51⅝	49½	51⅝	+ ⅝
10⅛	4⅝	Svmlay .32b	3.7	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	30⅝	Synlex 1.30	3.5	10	92	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅜
25½	18⅛	Sysco s .52	2.4	7	37	21½	21⅛	21½	
22⅛	10⅛	SystEng		11	34	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅜
6½	3⅝	SysPln .24	4.9	4	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
4	1⅞	TFI		5	4	2½	2½	2½	
22⅞	12⅛	TabPd .28	1.2	6	29	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Tasty 1.20b	11.	16	7	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
5⅞	2	TechSym		9	35	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
13⅝	7	TechOp		7	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	TechTp		46	22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Tecirol .28	4.0	7	22	7⅛	6⅞	7	
84⅞	37⅞	TejonR		45	22	47⅞	46⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	18⅛	Telflex .50	2.2	8	34	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	9⅛	Telsci		8	22	9⅞	d 9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7¼	3⅞	Tenney s		8	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Tensor		16	1	3	3	3	
10⅛	5⅝	TerraC		9	14	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	TexlAir .16	2.1	1	127	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Textron wt			2	11	11	11	
2⅜	⅝	ThorCp			12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	2⅜	Thorofar .08e	2.7		5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
29⅜	19½	Thriftm 1.40	6.3	3	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3	Tidwell		5	138	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ½
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	4.0	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
100	65	TolEdpf 10	13.		z20	76	76	76	+2
8	3	ToppsG			8	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	
17½	12⅞	TorinCp 1	7.2	5	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
31⅝	16⅛	TotlPet g.32		12	84	22⅛	21⅝	22	
21⅝	10⅝	TotPet wt			65	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	12⅛	Townec s.67e	4.4	53	18	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
7⅝	2½	Traller .12	3.6	13	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8¼	4⅜	TrnsLux .10e	1.7	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅝	8⅛	TranOil .05e	.5		11	10⅝	10	10½	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	TrnsTec n.24	3.1	10	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13	7⅜	TriSM .80	10.	3	1	8	8	8	— ¼
15⅜	6½	TriaCp .20	2.8	48	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅝	8½	TritOil n		36	779	21⅜	20	21⅜	+ ⅞
41⅝	21	TritOil pf1.96	5.3		84	37¼	34⅞	37¼	+2⅛
10⅞	5⅝	TubeMx s		11	99	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ¼
31	25	TurnrC 2.20	8.5	5	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
7⅝	3⅛	TwinFr .20	5.5	5	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
		— U—U—U —							
15⅛	8½	U&I		51	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
7⅛	3½	UNA .28	6.1	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	5¼	URS .40	4.2	8	30	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	4½	UnAsbst			27	4⅝	4½	4½	—3-16
2½	1⅜	UnFoods .15e	8.6	22	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅝	4	UNatCp		30	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	7⅝	UnRIIT .99e	12.	8	9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
5⅜	2⅜	USAir wt			11	3	3	3	— ⅛
16⅜	10	USFilr .36	3.0	6	20	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	USRdium		9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	UnityB		6	1	5½	5½	5½	
27½	13⅜	UnivRs .32	1.5	13	22	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅜	UnivRu .72	9.0	5	5	8	8	8	
		— V—V—V —							
9⅛	3⅜	Valle's		17	1	4	4	4	
18½	11½	VallyRs n1.08b	9.3	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅜	Valmac .28t		23	11	10⅝	11		
12⅜	5⅜	Vernitrn .10	1.3	6	42	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Vertiple		4	9	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Viatech			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9½	7⅛	Vicon n		7	14	9	8⅞	9	
4⅝	1⅜	VintageE		3	20	2	2	2	
5⅝	2⅜	Virco .16b	4.9	7	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	6¼	Vishay .53t	5.3	8	25	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	VisualG .20	3.3	12	3	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
6	3¼	VolMer .12e	2.4	5	10	5	5	5	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Voplex .52	6.9	6	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —							
6⅝	2	WTC			3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Wackht .40b	5.2	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	WadelEq			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
37⅜	14½	Wainoco s.12	.5	39	76	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	13⅜	Waltbr n.16e	.6	10	12	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
25	18	Walco .80b	3.6	6	45	22⅛	21	22⅛	+1⅛
7⅞	4	WallcS .28	5.9	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
40	17	Wang B s.16	.5	17	275	32½	30⅞	32½	+ ⅜
40⅛	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	18	52	30⅛	29½	30⅛	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	WardsCo .20	2.2	3	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅞	WshPost .44	2.7	9	208	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
8⅝	5⅛	Watsco .30	5.2	6	18	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
29⅝	14⅝	Wthird n1.17t	4.8	15	158	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Weiman .06	1.3		1	4½	4½	4½	
24⅜	8⅝	WeldTu s.30	2.8	4	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
36⅜	15⅝	Welbrn g s.70	2.7		66	25⅝	25⅜	25½	— ½
38⅝	12⅛	WelFin .52	3.2	2	13	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
7½	3⅛	WhitCbl .20	6.4		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	4⅝	Whitehall		18	38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	6	Wichita .45t	3.6	24	6	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	WillcxG n		2	13	1½	1⅜	1½	
12⅝	5⅝	WkWear .44	4.6	5	x9	9½	9⅝	9½	
24	9⅝	WwEnoy n		30	69	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
24½	12	Wrathr .05e	.3		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
6½	⅝	WrightH g			330	3½	3 3-16	3⅜	+5-16
18	11	Wynns s .48	3.8	5	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15	9⅛	WymBn .72b	6.6	5	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

2 p.m. Stocks

Because of technical problems, we are unable to publish AMEX 3 p.m. prices. These are 2 p.m. prices.

Market Closed

All financial markets were closed [illegible] day in Italy for a local holiday.

Canadian Indexes

April 25, 1980

	Mean Index	Prev. Close
Montreal	347.68	347.94
Toronto	1,842.20	1,843.80

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, April 25, 1980

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, April 24, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Total sales 3,613,273 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, April 24, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1899	Bnk Mont	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
2357	Con Cmt	$12	12	12	— ⅛
1275	Con Bath	$14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
8680	Dom TxtA	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
1400	FCA Int	270	270	270	+5
300	Imasco	$43⅛	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
4043	NatBk Cda	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3080	Royal Bk	$39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	
200	RoyTrstco	$13½	13½	13½	+1

Total Sales 628,929 shares.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Mercury Cougar '77, air, $3,300.
Jaguar XJ12, '76, air, £5,500.
Mercedes 300 SD, USA, new, $27,900.
Mercedes 280 SLC, new, '80, DM50,000
Mercedes 250, new, DM 24,200.
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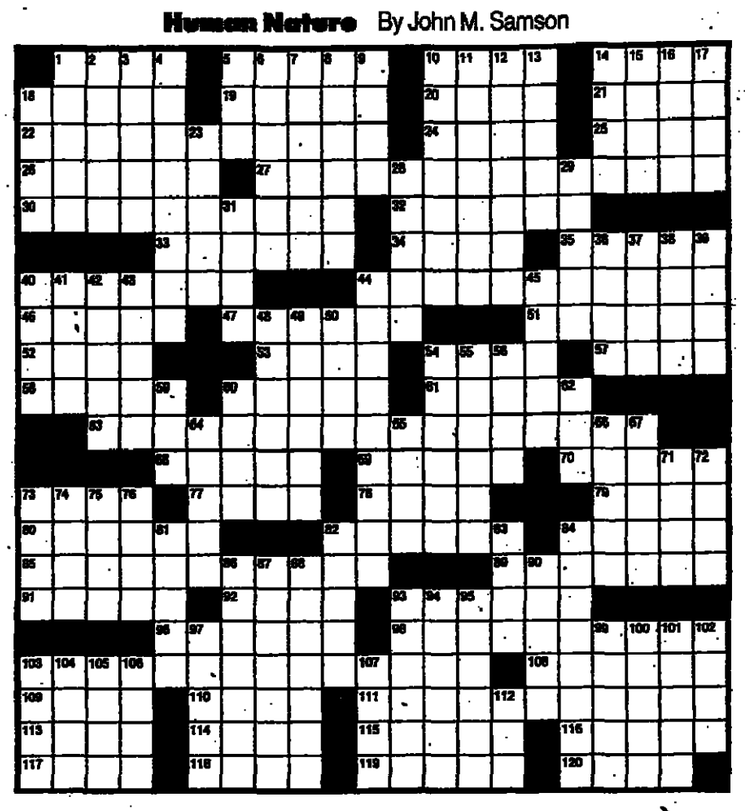
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Human Nature By John M. Samson



ACROSS

1 Chicago club
5 Pilfer
10 Charitable gifts
14 Slightly open
18 Danny's histrionic daughter
19 Not —— in the world
20 Tide type
21 Part
22 Inlet
24 Festival
25 Son of Judah
26 Work periods
27 Gale's biting force
30 Lake Victoria, e.g.
32 Strangers
33 Holding the bag at Shea
34 Browns
35 Make more suitable
40 Panamanian coins
44 Seneca, Cayuga, etc.
46 Afoot, in Quebec
47 Bully
51 Twain's grave site
52 Lurch
53 One-billionth: Prefix
54 Temple
57 Bedouin chief
58 Bergen
60 Useful quality
61 Doughnut-shaped
63 Calm spot amid turbulence

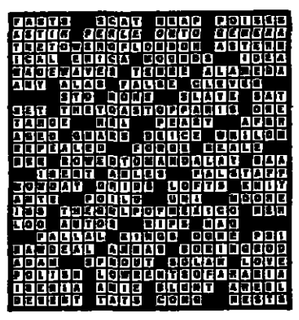
ACROSS

68 Rocky debris
69 Watson's 5's, 7's, etc.
70 Blanched
73 Was in the red
77 The best
78 Akin
79 ——voce (orally)
80 Strike out
82 Gantry and Fudd
84 Gold, e.g.
85 Mojave plants
89 Ike's boyhood home
91 "Dum spiro, ——"
92 "... break —— of steel": Chapman
93 Adorns
96 —— BILLS (sign on a wall)
98 Pivotal areas
103 Neighborhood
108 Fixation
109 Strain
110 Age, of old
111 Calif. spot for Mr. America
113 Brake part
114 "B.C." character
115 "Set me as —— upon thine heart"
116 Ant
117 Wail
118 Nine: Comb. form
119 Old Spanish coins
120 Clark's friend

DOWN

1 —— blanche
2 Largest lake in Iran
3 Tow-colored
4 Pine, e.g.
5 Temp. type
6 Summer drink
7 Devices using light rays
8 Malayan dagger
9 Prelim race
10 Luandan
11 Foliating
12 Natives of Valletta
13 Hall-of-Famer Warren
14 In line
15 Singer Mitchell
16 Ladd or Mowbray
17 Split
18 TV hit
23 Ethiopian lake
28 —— hand (humble)
29 "—— 'ot sand an' ginger . . .": Kipling
31 Cooking abbr.
36 Title Christie held
37 Tamiroff
38 Beautiful woman
39 Emperor
40 Undisguised
41 Mimicked
42 Feudal lord
43 Make fast, as a rope
44 View from a range
45 Holy Grail, e.g.
48 Podiatrist's concern
49 —— in (withdraws)
50 Crook in a branch
54 Cause of a bong or dong
55 Pie fancier
56 "Trinity" author
59 —— integra
60 Hair style
62 Zucchetto, e.g.
64 Group of eight
65 —— and Thummim
66 Type of orange
67 Bon ton
71 John, in Wales
72 Peace——, R.I.
73 Ends' friends
74 Emulate Niobe
75 Besides
76 Does
81 Kind of sphere or phyte
82 Curve into an arch
83 French river into the Moselle
84 Designate falsely
86 Area between the fetlock and hoof
87 Joint
88 Ancestry
90 "—— Beautiful Sea," 1914 song
93 "—— Is Not a Home": Adler
94 Gulf of Suez neighbor
95 Spanky of "Our Gang," e.g.
97 Mature
99 Kind of scope or meter
100 African lake discovered by Livingstone
101 Leaders like Mussolini
102 Specific heat: Abbr.
103 "The Turtle" poet
104 Reverberate
105 Victuals
106 Ship's backbone
107 Khayyám
112 Certain notebooks: Abbr.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

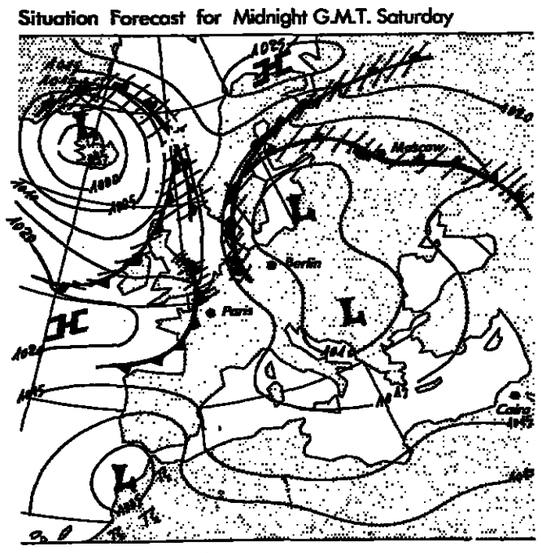


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Overcast	MADRID	17	63	Fair
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Rain	MIAMI	27	81	Fair
ANKARA	9	48	Showers	MILAN	18	64	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Fair	MONTREAL	8	46	Rain
BEIRUT	22	72	Fair	MOSCOW	19	64	Cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	Cloudy	MUNICH	2	36	Rain
BERLIN	4	43	Rain	NEW YORK	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	4	45	Overcast	NICE	15	59	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	15	59	Cloudy	OSLO	13	55	Fair
BUDAPEST	8	43	Showers	PARIS	11	52	Overcast
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	3	37	Rain
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Overcast	ROME	16	61	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Overcast	SOFIA	16	50	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Overcast
EDINBURGH	8	46	Overcast	TEHRAN	22	72	Cloudy
FLORENCE	17	63	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	Overcast	TOKYO	10	50	Showers
GENEVA	9	48	Overcast	TUNIS	17	63	Fair
HELSINKI	23	68	Cloudy	VIENNA	5	41	Rain
HOUSTON	26	79	Cloudy	WARSAW	13	55	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	22	72	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	6	43	Fewry
LISBON	17	63	Overcast				
LONDON	11	52	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	29	48	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



BOOKS

CORRESPONDENCE OF F. SCOTT FITZGERALD

Edited by Matthew J. Bruccoli and Margaret M. Duggan, with the assistance of Susan Walker. Random House. Illustrated. 640 pp. $25.

Reviewed by John Leonard

SCOTT FITZGERALD was not a Lord Byron, a D.H. Lawrence or a Flannery O'Connor. His letters — although he probably wrote more than 6,000 of them — are not literature in and of themselves, whether they were written to his priest, his wife, his editor, his agent or Edmund Wilson and other Princetonian riffraff. He whined a lot and he was fussy and he was drunk and he was tubercular and he was in debt and he couldn't spell. Lack of money was a lesion through which his craft ebbed. His spelling was as careless as his life, as if an approximation of the truth, dashed off, were enough — except in the novels.

Matthew J. Bruccoli has for years been the mouse in Scott's grain bin, a mole among magazines. He nibbles and expels facts. He tells us that Scott's misspellings are exaggerated, then chooses to preserve each and every one of them — lovingly — with a dislocating result. I've had to look up in the dictionary almost every word in this review because the book itself undermines memory.

'Restless Eyes'

And yet, listen to Fitzgerald on Mark Twain. He says: "Huckleberry Finn took the first journey back. He was the first to look back at the republic from the perspective of the West. His eyes were the first eyes that ever looked at us objectively that were not eyes from overseas. There were mountains at the frontier but he wanted more than mountains to look at with his restless eyes — he wanted to find out about men and how they lived together. And because he turned back we have him forever."

Yes. And we can't imagine ourselves without "Huckleberry Finn," "The Great Gatsby," "Light in August," some Hemingway short stories and a couple of poems by Robert Frost. They looked back. Of "Gatsby" Fitzgerald tells us: "That's the whole burden of this novel — the loss of those illusions that give such color to the world so that you don't care whether things are true or false as long as they partake of the magical glory." Of literature itself, he adds: "Great characters — Falstaff or Bloom or the Baron de Charlus — continually offer new and surprising aspects of themselves (somehow James characters don't, and I'm inclined to think that this is one of the reasons why one resents James' over-elaboration)."

If we look back, we are surprised. "Correspondence" is full of punctilio. Nothing of Fitzgerald's is published here that has been published anywhere else; these are leaves raked up for the first time. Most of them are dead. The life is in the response from others, from Zelda and John Peale Bishop and Sara Murphy, plus a few reminders of Scott at his best and most vagrant, such as his observation that Hollywood is in the business of turning "cellos into clocks" or his injunction to his daughter: "To be useful and proud — is that too much to ask?"

Zelda is easy to overestimate. She can be very good. On herself and Scott she says: "Both of us are very splashy vivid pictures, those kind with the details left out, but I know our colors will blend, and I think we'll look very well hanging beside each other in the gallery of life." Or the asylum. And, after the death of her father: "I miss my daddy horribly. I am losing my identity here without men. I would not live two weeks again where there are none, since the first thing that goes is concision, and they give you something to butt your vitality against so it isn't littered over the air like spray of dynamite."

But she is trapped in predictable dithyrambs, working, as Fitzgerald said, "under a greenhouse which is my money and my name and my love." Too late, she paints and takes dancing lessons. She is a bird who insists on a very nice cage. He runs out of love before she does, and I don't blame him because she is stuffed with an impossible past, a stopped clock instead of a cello — a "ghost town," as Fitzgerald said, full of "violence," according to Sara Murphy, and "terribly dangerous secret thoughts."

The lesion drained Fitzgerald not only of money, but also of youth and art. Zelda was a victim of laziness and spirits. He used her as his essential material, a Swiss watch. One wrote "Tender Is the Night" and the other wrote "Save Me the Waltz," and we all have to be realistic about relative talents.

Young and Damned

Zelda chose not to be liberated. Scott was a mess compounded equally of thin culture, St. Paul puritanism, the livid romantic and the dutiful hack. We have gotten around to admiring Zelda for certain literary effects that owe more to derangement than to inspiration, and we have ended up denigrating Scott because he was a creature of waste. And we have mythologized both of them because beauty and success ought to be doomed; nostalgia is our ether.

They were children. They walked, on Zelda's telephone wire "holding your love like a parasol to balance me," and plunged. I hope this book is the end of our affair with them, in the graveyard and in the ashes, because we can't afford to be so young and damned again.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Doctors Declare Italian Has Pox; Either Small, Chicken or Monkey

GENEVA, April 25 (AP) — The World Health Organization said last night that Umberto Moretti, an Italian engineer who fell sick in Milan with symptoms of smallpox, apparently really has chicken pox.

"We are firmly of the opinion that this is a case of chicken pox," chief WHO spokesman Charles Morrow said.

Mr. Morrow said that Dr. Nicole Grasset, head of the WHO's smallpox unit, was in Milan yesterday and along with colleagues from the Italian health service, reviewed the medical and laboratory reports on Mr. Moretti.

"She [Dr. Grasset] reported that there was general agreement that the evidence pointed to chicken pox," Mr. Morrow said.

Samples from the patient will be flown to the U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Ga., for further examination, he said.

Mr. Morrow said that it was highly unlikely that Mr. Moretti contacted *monkey* pox, a related disease which occurs rarely in humans and only in Western and Central Africa, where nine cases have been found since 1970. It was not likely that Mr. Moretti could have caught that disease in Indonesia, he said.

Mr. Moretti, 32, who was reported yesterday without fever and in improving condition at a hospital in Brescia, developed smallpox symptoms after a business trip in Indonesia.

Milan health officials, however, insisted that Mr. Moretti had contracted a smallpox virus that appeared to be a less contagious and less dangerous form than most virulent human smallpox. If the diagnosis is accurate, it would be the first known case of the disease in the world in more than two years.

An Italian virus expert said that Mr. Moretti could be suffering from monkey pox, which can be transmitted by animals.

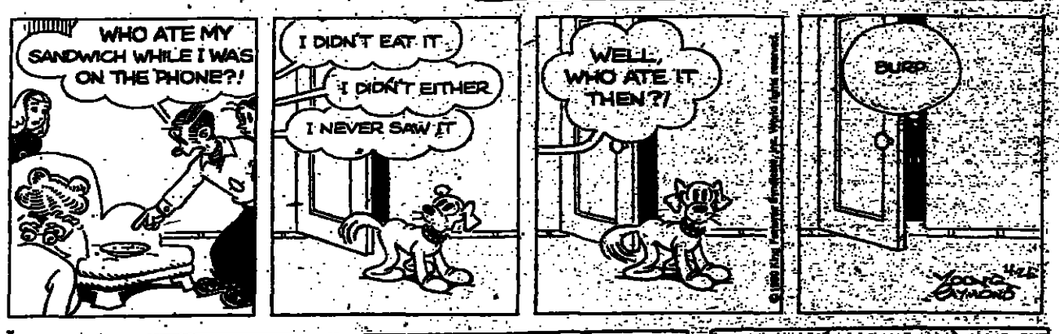
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

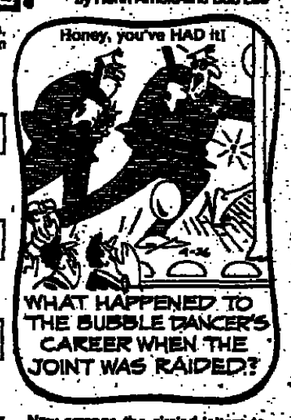
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SMUCA

BUMIE

NAITAT

CHORCT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( )

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PAPER TITLE CALMLY WHEEZE
Answer: A lot of money—for "breaking" the law—"WEALTH"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

Series Tied; Deciding Game Sunday in Montreal

North Stars Triumph, 5-2

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., April 25 (UPI) — Glen Sharpley scored one goal and set up two others in a five-goal second-period outburst last night to spark the Minnesota North Stars to a 5-2 victory over the Montreal Canadiens, knotting their National Hockey League playoff series at 3-3.

The deciding quarterfinal game will be played Sunday night in Montreal.

With Minnesota trailing 1-0, Sharpley teamed with Brad Maxwell in setting up Steve Christoff's rebound goal from close in at 5:22 during a power play.

Five minutes later Sharpley slid a perfect cross-ice pass from outside the Montreal blueline to Kent-Erik Andersson, breaking in alone on right wing. Andersson deked goalie Bunny Larocque and slipped in an easy backhand to put the North Stars up 2-1.

Sharpley, playing in his third playoff game after coming back from a knee injury, scored his first playoff goal with 41 seconds left in the period, giving Minnesota a 5-1 advantage after goals by Paul Shmyr and Bobby Smith. The five goals in one period tied a North Star playoff record.

Shmyr had taken a que from Andersson by skating in alone on Larocque and slipping in a backhander at 12:20. Smith, scoring his first playoff goal after recording 11 assists, pushed in Minnesota's fourth goal at 13:47.

Sharpley's goal came on a pass from Andersson. Standing alone 15 feet in front of the goal, Sharpley pivoted wildly and slamed it home.

It was the first time in the series a team had come from behind to win. The teams traded opportunities in a wide-open, fast-paced game marked by jarring checks.

Montreal, which had won three straight games after losing the opening two at home, opened the scoring at 5:23 of the first period when Mark Napier drilled Steve Shutt's rebound past goalie Gilles Meloche. In the third period, Rick Chartraw cut the lead the lead to 5-2 on a 35-yarder from the slot.



Associated Press

North Stars' Steve Payne takes a solid check from Canadiens' Rick Chartraw in first period of Thursday's NHL playoff game.

Red Sox Beaten

White Sox Win, 9-6; Johnson Has 4 RBIs

BOSTON, April 25 (AP) — Lamar Johnson drove in four runs, including the tie-breaker in the seventh inning, as the Chicago White Sox defeated the Red Sox, 9-3, here yesterday.

Johnson drove in a run with a single in the first inning and hit a two-run homer, his fourth, in the third.

After the Red Sox battled back to tie the game on RBI singles by Tony Perez and Dave Rader and a White Sox error, Chicago broke the game open with two runs in the seventh and three more in the eighth.

Johnson picked up his 17th RBI, best in the American League, in the seventh. Claudell Washington scored when Johnson's one-out grounder was misplayed by Boston third baseman Butch Hobson. A second Hobson error gave Chicago another run in the inning.

In the eighth, a two-run double by Alan Bannister and an RBI single by Bruce Kimm made the score 8-3. Back-to-back doubles by Rusty Kuntz and Mike Squires accounted for Chicago's final run.

Dodgers 5, Giants 2

In the National League, in Los Angeles, Dusty Baker's three-run homer broke a 2-2 tie in the bottom of the 10th and gave the Dodgers a 5-2 victory over San Francisco. Reggie Smith, who homered in the fourth, singled off Gary Lavelle to start the winning rally. Randy Moffitt replaced Lavelle and gave up a single to Steve Garvey before Baker's game-winner.

Braves 8, Padres 7

In Atlanta, Brian Asselstine's two-out run-scoring single capped a two-run ninth that gave the Atlanta Braves an 8-7 victory over San Diego.

Used Goods: Islander Good News

By Parton Keese

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT) — Butch Goring stands just 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs only 166 pounds and skates so bowlegged he looks as if he is pushing a lawnmower. Long strands of blond hair filter out of his old-fashioned helmet that he had been wearing since he was 11, and because he doesn't wear suspenders, his hockey pants ride low on his hips like some gunslinger.

But with a hockey stick in his hand, he doesn't shoot like a gunslinger. His best goal-producing year was 1977-78 when he scored 37. He has never reached 100 points in a season, either; the 87 points the 30-year-old center scored last year was his best ever.

Hand-Me-Down

And as far as honors are concerned, in 11 years in the National Hockey League, he's never made an all-star squad, not even the second team. If he had a claim to glory, it was winning the Bill Masterton and Lady Byng trophies in the same year, 1978 — awards given for such qualities as perseverance, sportsmanship and dedication.

By NHL standards, Butch Goring looks like a hand-me-down.

But the desperate New York Islanders didn't feel that way March 11, the last day of trading, when they swung an 11th-hour deal with the Los Angeles Kings. The Islanders' fortunes, like the Kings', were sagging and they were looking for a savior who could swing them around, show them how to win again — and just maybe give them a chance at a Stanley Cup.

For this mite of a hockey player, the Islanders traded away was Billy Harris, the forward who had played every game but one in the Islanders' eight-year history, and Dave Lewis, the defensive defenseman, who had played his entire seven-year career with the Islanders.

But before Islander fans could get melancholy over the loss of two favorites, or have time to assess the trade, Goring was already turning the team around, the way general manager Bill Torrey had hoped.

First, Goring helped the Islanders close out their regular season unbeaten in 12 games. Then he played a strong role in advancing them past his old team, the Kings, in the playoffs as the Islanders ousted their first-round opponent, three games to one. And now the Islanders have ousted the tough Boston Bruins.

Torrey has his own way of measuring the trade that has brought the team its new-found success. "It's not just the deal that's important," he said, "it's the time you make it."

The Islanders had made the deal just in time, and Goring is proving its credibility. "Goring has a great presence for the game of hockey," said Al Arbour, his new coach. "He's always moving, always on top of you, getting his stick in the way, controlling the flow of the action. What Butch is, is a great hustler. He'll hustle you to death."

In practical terms, what Goring has done for the Islanders was to spread the attack to three lines. Although Arbour loves to mix his combinations — "Juggling lines can make things happen" — Goring was placed between Clark Gillies and Duane Sutter, a rookie wing.

That left Bryan Trottier centering for Anders Kallur and Mike Bossy, when he's well, and Bob Bourne after Kallur fractured a bone in his shoulder. The third line of Wayne Merrick, Bob Nystrom and John Tonelli became a ferocious checking unit, one that's pitted against the opponent's best trio.

"We need a balanced attack," Arbour had said over and over when his team was sagging. Now, Arbour is overjoyed, saying: "You see, we've got a beautifully balanced attack. An opponent can't concentrate on only one of our lines now because we have two more just as good, thanks to Goring."



Butch Goring

NHL Playoffs

Quarterfinal Round
(All Best 4-of-7)
Montreal vs. Minnesota
(Series tied, 3-3)
April 16 — Minnesota 3, Montreal 0
April 17 — Minnesota 4, Montreal 1
April 19 — Montreal 5, Minnesota 0
April 20 — Montreal 5, Minnesota 1
April 22 — Montreal 6, Minnesota 2
April 24 — Minnesota 5, Montreal 2
April 27 — Minnesota at Montreal
Philadelphia vs. N.Y. Rangers
(Philadelphia won series, 4-1)
April 16 — Philadelphia 2, N.Y. Rangers 1
April 17 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Rangers 1
April 19 — Philadelphia 3, N.Y. Rangers 0
April 20 — N.Y. Rangers 4, Philadelphia 2
April 22 — Philadelphia 3, N.Y. Rangers 1
Buffalo vs. Chicago
(Buffalo won series, 4-0)
April 16 — Buffalo 5, Chicago 0
April 17 — Buffalo 6, Chicago 4
April 19 — Buffalo 2, Chicago 1
April 20 — Buffalo 3, Chicago 2
Boston vs. N.Y. Islanders
(Islanders won series, 4-1)
April 16 — N.Y. Islanders 2, Boston 1 (ot)
April 17 — N.Y. Islanders 5, Boston 4 (ot)
April 19 — N.Y. Islanders 5, Boston 3
April 21 — Boston 4, N.Y. Islanders 3 (ot)
April 22 — N.Y. Islanders 4, Boston 2

Astros Bank on a Winning Numbers Game

By George Vecsey

HOUSTON, April 25 (NYT) — There are times, John J. McMullen was postulating, when "one plus one makes more than two."

Since McMullen holds a doctorate in mechanical engineering from the Swiss Federal Institute in Zurich, he may know exactly what he has created by blending James Rodney Richard and Nolan Ryan, two forces already quite formidable as individuals.



J.R. Richard
One . . .

"The effect on one another," the new owner of the Houston Astros was theorizing. "They've got to be competitive with each other, in a proper way, with no animosity."

This is the equation, the formula, at the Astrodome, where the new owner has altered club policy to seek the first championship since the Houston franchise joined the National League in 1962.

Ryan is being paid $3.5 million for three years, with another year optional at $1 million, after being lured away from the California Angels, while Richard is being paid $850,000 a year to keep him here the next four seasons. Ryan's annual rate is believed to be the highest in baseball, at least for the moment.

Heady Mixture

Mixing Ryan (2,909 strikeouts in 13 previous seasons) and Richard (1,374 strikeouts in nine years with the Astros) along with Joe Niekro, a knuckleball pitcher who won 21 games last year, and Ken Forsch, who pitched a no-hitter last year — not to mention veterans Joaquin Andujar and Vern Ruhle — has produced "the best pitching staff in baseball," according to Joe Sambito, the Astros' all-star reliever.

This stockpiling of arms was viewed up close when McMullen was a limited partner in the New York Yankees, having been recruited by his ship-building associate, George Steinbrenner.

Part of the "one plus one makes more than two" approach involves chemical reactions as the two components are blended. Even now McMullen is applying a subtle flame to his mixture, to prepare it for the cruel winds of a pennant race. He is suggesting that Ryan will strengthen Richard and that Richard will strengthen Ryan.

"I'm not into it," Ryan says, recalling how, in California, Frank Tanana used to thrive on the intrasquad competition with Ryan, but how Ryan was not motivated "that way."

In the past, he wanted to be compared to only himself. When they were passing out arms, somebody gave Ryan a cannon, which he has always regarded as a gift nobody else could tamper with.

If he wanted to challenge a big slugger, that was his privilege. It was the only conceit of the kid who still pays $4 to get his hair cut above the ears in his hometown of Alvin, Texas.

In competing with himself, Ryan pitched four no-hitters, and once struck out 383 batters in a season, the record. But that record was accomplished in 1973.

"If you ask John McMullen about it, he would tell you that the Astros finished one and a half games out of first place last year, and they just wanted to improve themselves," Ryan said.

He has a career record of 167 victories and 159 losses, and in his first game for the Astros, was hit for two home runs and gave up four runs in six innings. Only because he somehow hit his first major league home run, with two runners on base, was Ryan able to keep the game close, and eventually avoid a decision in the 6-5 loss in 17 innings.

Before and after the game, Ryan advised people not to expect him to be the flamethrower of the past, saying he has not worked enough this spring; he's 33 now, has never been "a 25-5 pitcher" anyway, and unlikely to start now.

Richard wants open comparisons just about as much as Ryan does. Only in the past two seasons, as he struck out 303 and 313 batters, has Richard minimized some of the raucous voices from the people in the half-empty stands, who somehow expected a 6-foot-8-inch pitcher to strike out everybody.

As an intuitively cautious black man from Louisiana, Richard is not about to enter into word games about a white pitcher from down the road in Alvin. Richard just does what he can. On opening night, he mowed down the first 19 Dodgers before leaving with 13 strikeouts and only two hits in eight innings.

Richard's only way to deal with the situation is fastballs. After the game, he said things like, "We're mature adults," Richard said. "I'm here to help Ryan as much as I can. I told him how to pitch the other hitters."

Ryan's presence has made other players think about more money, too. Niekro, who finished second in the voting for the Cy Young Award last season, has already asked to renegotiate his contract, which has two years to run.



Nolan Ryan
. . . Plus one

They apparently don't do things like that in the ship-building business. McMullen says. "Sure, if a player can talk to me about renegotiating after a good game, I can talk to him about renegotiating after a bad game. It works both ways."

Ruiz's N.Y. 'Race' Invalidated

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP) — Rosie Ruiz, whose first-place female finishing time at the Boston Marathon has been disputed, had her clocking at the New York City Marathon invalidated by race officials today. Ruiz's time of 2 hours 56 minutes 29 seconds in the October race, her first marathon, had qualified her for Boston's 26-miler.

"It's sad but true. Rosie did not finish the New York City Marathon," said Fred Lebow, president of the New York Roadrunners Club at a press conference here. "Boston is the most important marathon in the world, and we're especially sad because we feel somewhat responsible for what happened there."

Lebow said Will Cloney, director of the Boston Marathon, told him an announcement on whether Ruiz's results will be upheld would be made Monday or Tuesday. Last Monday in Boston, Ruiz, an unknown 26-year old from New York, was the first woman across the finish line in 2:31:56 — the third fastest women's Marathon time ever.

Evidence at today's news conference strongly indicated Ruiz never finished the New York race, severely challenging her credibility as the real top female runner at Boston.

● Ruiz never is seen in the videotapes of runners finishing the New York Marathon. When the finish line picture was frozen at Ruiz's purported time of 2:56:29, no runner was seen finishing.

● The tape then showed a group of finishers crossing in the next few seconds, including Cindy Wuss of New York. "I did not observe Miss Ruiz at all throughout the entire Marathon," Wuss said. "She did not pass me, and I did not pass her."

● Susan Morrow, a New York photographer, said Ruiz rode the subway with her while the New York Marathon was going on. Morrow said Ruiz was wearing bright colors and a terrycloth headband. "I asked what happened, and she said 'I turned my ankle at the 10-mile point.' "

Morrow said she and Ruiz got off the subway and walked to the finish area in Central Park. "She was limping a little bit," Morrow said. When Ruiz informed medical officials she was injured, "people came running up to her shouting 'Injured runner, injured runner.' "

At this point, marathon officials offered an explantion for how Ruiz was credited with finishing the race. Her listed time was the 23rd fastest among the women's field of 1,800.

Allan Steinfeld, technical coordinator of the race, said it was customary, in the case of injured runners who have finished the race, for a medical messenger to take their computerized bar codes and trigger a recording device. Steinfeld said the messenger, apparently thinking Ruiz had just finished the race, did just that since Ruiz never showed up in the videotapes and her race number never was recorded by checkers at the finish line.

"The only thing that came down the chute was a bar code, not a person," said Steinfeld. "The running bib was not there which means the person was not there."

Nina Kuscsik, a former top female finisher at the Boston Marathon and now a member of the New York race's games committee, said: "Based on our investigation, we are now invalidating her finish at the New York City Marathon. We could ask for the medal back."

Headlines

Kuscsik, who said a hearing with Ruiz was not necessary, considered the action important because it would rob Ruiz of her claim as a legitimate distance runner. "We're trying to get a a women's marathon into the Olympics and along comes these splashy headlines that give women less credibility," she said.

Morrow first learned that the woman, with whom she rode the subway and then exchanged phone numbers, was the top female finisher at Boston while watching a television news program. She then was advised by Bob Shapiro, a friend who is a marathon runner, to talk to Lebow.

"All these people train so hard and for someone to win by deceiving everybody is wrong and just not fair," said Morrow. "I feel she realizes she's done something that's not right. I feel very sorry and sad for her."



UPI

Rosie Ruiz

Red Smith

The Rule Is Elementary, My Dear Watson

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT) — If the National Broadcasting Co. had more confidence in the pictorial appeal of golf and the network commentator's ability to hold the audience, Tom Watson would have won the Tournament of Champions by five strokes instead of three.

Because the network gimmicked up its coverage by bugging the field at the La Costa Country Club in Carlsbad, Calif., Watson was penalized two shots for being a good guy.

Having banked a bit less than $150,000 in the first three months of this year, Watson was strolling over La Costa's manicured meadows in the final round Sunday with an almost unbreakable grip on the first prize of $54,000. His friend and playing companion, Lee Trevino, was struggling.

Walking off the 12th tee, Watson told Trevino that the reason Trevino was hooking was he had the ball too far forward when he addressed it. The comment was offered with eavesdropping microphones all over the place.

To Bob Goalby, a tournament veteran who moved in to conduct a TV interview on the 13th tee, there was nothing *trafe* about the advice. But a viewer in the town of Ojai, away up beyond Los Angeles, grabbed for the telephone.

The viewer was either a stickler for strict observance by everyone else or one of those locker-room lawyers eager to exhibit his knowledge of the rules. Calling the club, he got word to Jack Tuthill, director of the PGA Tour, that, by trying to give aid and comfort to a friend, Watson had violated Rule 9 of the Rules of Golf as approved by the United States Golf Association and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland. There is no document more sacred.

Tuthill asked Watson about it at the end of the round, and Watson said yep, he was guilty. So Tuthill had to charge him two strokes. Fortunately Watson could afford the penalty, and being a nice guy didn't cost him. His loot for the year is now $201,525.

Rule 9 provides: "A player or a competitor shall not give or ask for advice or take any action which may result in his receiving advice except from his caddie, his partner or his partner's caddie."

By a happy coincidence, Random House recently brought out a book entitled "The Rules of Golf" by Tom Watson and Frank Hannegan, in which Watson discusses Rule 9 at some length.

The Sure Way

"There is no surer nor more painful way to learn a rule," he says on page 52, "than to be penalized once for breaking it."

He goes on to tell about the National Amateur at Scioto Country Club in Columbus, Ohio, where he and his playing companion, Mike Taylor from Mississippi, were telling each other what clubs they used on each hole. They were kids. Their free exchange of advice was low, vile, foul, felonious, forbidden and altogether innocent.

On one hole, Tom shouted across the fairway to ask what club Taylor was using, and Mike shouted the answer back. "Pete Tufts of the USGA," Watson writes, "couldn't believe his ears. He penalized me two strokes for asking advice and Mike two strokes for giving it."

The book discusses the fairly fine line between the permissible and the forbidden with regard to advice. You can't ask your companion what club he's using, but you can look in his bag and see which club is missing. Peeking is all right, but if the other guy is a secretive churl who keeps his bag covered with a towel, then burnie burnie, mustn't touch.

Anyway, Tom says, the loft of the shot tells him what club was used, nine times out of ten.

Watson is the first-round leader the New Orleans Open. It might be wise for him to latch on to a copy of "The Rules of Golf," by Tom Watson and Frank Hannegan, and do a little homework. That is, if he can afford the $12.95.

Tom defends Rule 9. "If you can help a guy with advice," he said on the phone, "he might beat somebody else in the tournament, and that's not fair."

He said he knew the rule perfectly well but didn't give it a thought when he offered advice to Trevino. He said he considered himself lucky that the infraction didn't cost him anything. "I'm glad it wasn't like Roberto de Vicenzo and Bob Goalby," he said. He referred to the sorry contretemps in the 1968 Masters, when de Vicenzo and Goalby each scored 277 but de Vicenzo was disqualified for signing an incorrect scorecard.

"That was just a slip of the pencil by Tommy Aaron, who was playing with Roberto," Watson said. "I think it was the 17th hole where he wrote a 4 when it should have been a 5, and Roberto signed it without checking. So Goalby won without a playoff."

In the 1946 Open, at Canterbury outside Cleveland, Byron Nelson called a stroke against himself when his caddie kicked his ball. The gallery was pressed against a rope that marshals held just behind the ball, and the caddie, ducking under the rope, never saw the ball at his feet. Instead of winning the championship outright, Nelson tied with Vic Ghezzi and Lloyd Mangrum; and Mangrum won in a two-day playoff.

"Fortunately, that hasn't happened to me yet," Watson said. "I've kicked somebody else's ball, but that's no penalty. You just replace it."

It was observed that Rule 9 presupposes that advice will be helpful, whereas most authorities hold that advice is worth what you pay for it. "Mine didn't do me any good," Watson said. While he collected $54,000, his friend Trevino, in a four-way tie for 11th, got $7,812.

5 U.S. Collegiate Standouts Spurn Early Jumps to NBA

CHICAGO, April 25 (UPI) — Five of the nation's best college basketball players have decided to return to school next season rather than join the National Basketball Association.

DePaul's All-America forward Mark Aguirre, Virginia's, 7-foot-4 center Ralph Sampson, Iona center Jeff Ruland, Maryland's Albert King and Ohio State's 6-10 center Herb Williams have decided to return to school.

"I have a love for more than money, and that's the players and coach," said Aguirre, a 6-foot-7, 235-pounder who averaged 26 points a game last season. Aguirre, 20, said he made his decision after hearing Coach Ray Meyer refute reports by pro scouts and agents that he had a bad attitude. The player said he hadn't realized his coach was that much behind him.

The Boston Celtics, who have the first pick in the draft, had expressed interest in Sampson as their No. 1 choice, but Sampson held fast to his original decision of staying at least another year at Virginia. "I really think he made up his mind to stay in school and I think he made that decision all by himself," said Celtic Owner Harry Mangurian.

He added that the financial package offered Sampson was better than what Boston reportedly paid Larry Bird — $650,000.

Yesterday's New York Post reported that King was definitely going to accept an offer from the Chicago Bulls, but Maryland Coach Lefty Driesell confirmed that his star forward would return to the campus next year.

"It was Albert's decision," Driesell said. "I don't think anybody influenced him. I know I didn't. It'll help him to have his degree," the coach said. "As far as basketball is concerned, he'll get a little stronger and develop more confidence. So much of the game is confidence."

Ruland, a 6-10, 240-pound center, cited his desire to complete his education as well as hopes of helping Iona win the national title. "We have some excellent players here who are returning. We've had a great recruiting year and we have an outstanding schedule," he said. "The pro teams will be there next year."

Williams, the Big Ten's leading rebounder the past two seasons, said, "I want to be the best I can when I go into the pros, and the experience I'll get next year will make me better."

College undergradnates have until midnight tonight to declare their eligiblity for the NBA draft June 10.

NBA Playoffs

Eastern Conference Final
Philadelphia vs. Boston
(Best 4-of-7)
(Philadelphia leads series, 2-1)
April 18 — Philadelphia 94, Boston 93
April 20 — Boston 96, Philadelphia 90
April 23 — Philadelphia 99, Boston 97
April 25 — Boston at Philadelphia
April 27 — Philadelphia at Boston
x-April 30 — Boston at Philadelphia
x-May 2 — Philadelphia at Boston
Western Conference Final
Seattle vs. Los Angeles
(Best 4-of-7)
(Series tied, 1-1)
April 22 — Seattle 108, Los Angeles 107
April 23 — Los Angeles 108, Seattle 99
April 25 — Los Angeles at Seattle
April 27 — Los Angeles at Seattle
April 30 — Seattle at Los Angeles
x-May 2 — Los Angeles at Seattle
x-May 4 — Seattle at Los Angeles
x-if necessary

Watson, 2 Others Tied for Lead in New Orleans Golf

NEW ORLEANS, April 25 (UPI) — Tom Watson blazed home with four birdies and an eagle in his last seven holes yesterday for a 6-under-par 66 to tie defending champion Hubert Green and Chip Beck for the first-round lead in the New Orleans Open.

The 7,080-yard Lakewood Country Club course, dried by nearly two weeks of sunshine, was shredded for sub-par rounds as more than two-thirds of the field matched or bettered par 72.

Bunched at 67, a shot off the lead, were Lee Trevino, Bill Kratzert, Rod Curl, Tom Jenkins, Mark Lye, Mike Reid, D.A. Weibring and Mark Pfeil.

Watson, fresh from an easy victory in last week's Tournament of Champions, said he was pleased with his round after failing to get the ball close to the hole on the front nine. "Things had to get better," he said. "Something had to happen. It was too monotonous."

"It's not the U.S. Open," Green said, referring to the low scoring. "You're not destroyed by this golf course. We were just out there having fun."

Trevino said he was shocked at how well he played. "I'm as surprised as you," he commented, adding that his hands and muscles were sore from replacing an engine in his 1951 pickup truck earlier this week.



AP

Tom Watson
. . . In New Orleans

Rockhill Native Wins Blue Grass, Points for Derby

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 25 (AP) — Rockhill Native, the 1979 2-year-old champion, spent a bleak winter in Florida, then came home to Kentucky and the outlook once again is rosy for the 3-year-old gelding.

Rockhill Native won yesterday's $119,550 1⅛-mile Blue Grass Stakes at Keeneland for his fifth victory in as many starts in Kentucky. If he stretches that streak to six May 3 at Churchill Downs, he will end up with the blanket of roses that goes to the winner of the Kentucky Derby.

"He ran great," said jockey John Oldham after Rockhill Native took the lead on the clubhouse turn and held it for a two-length victory over Super Moment. "The plan going in was to let him run his own race."

Rockhill Native's second straight victory makes him a major Derby contender and maybe even posttime favorite. It was his fourth victory in six starts this year and his second straight at Keeneland, following a 2-for-4 performance at Hialeah.

Super Moment almost certainly earned a Derby start, as did Gold Stage and Lord Gallant. Gold Stage, second most of the way, finished a neck behind the fast-closing Super Moment and a neck ahead of Lord Gallant in the field of 11 3-year-olds.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	6	5	.545	—
New York	7	6	.538	—
Boston	6	6	.500	½
Toronto	5	6	.455	1
Baltimore	5	8	.385	2
Detroit	4	9	.308	3
Cleveland	3	8	.273	3
West				
Oakland	10	4	.714	—
Chicago	9	4	.692	½
Texas	8	5	.615	1½
Seattle	8	7	.533	2½
Kansas City	7	6	.538	2½
Minnesota	6	8	.429	4
California	5	7	.417	4

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	8	4	.667	—
Chicago	6	4	.600	1
Philadelphia	5	4	.555	2½
Montreal	5	6	.455	2½
New York	5	7	.417	3
St. Louis	5	7	.417	3
West				
Cincinnati	12	2	.857	—
Houston	8	5	.615	3½
Los Angeles	8	7	.533	4½
San Diego	6	8	.429	6
Atlanta	4	9	.308	7½
San Francisco	4	11	.267	8½

Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	102 000 231	9 19 2
Boston	000 210 000	3 10 2

Dotson, Farmer (7) and Kimm, Foley (7); Stanley, Rainey (7), Burgmeier (7), Renko (8) and Roder. W—Dotson, 2-1. L— Stanley, 1-1. HR—Chicago, Johnson (4).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego	000 005 020	7 12 4
Atlanta	400 001 102	8 13 0

Rasmussen, Kinney (5), Shirley (6), Fingers (9) and Fahey, Moharadny (9); D.Alexander, Bradford (6), Camp (7), Hrabosky (8), Garber (9) and Benedict, Nolan (7). W—Garber, 1-1. L— Fingers, 2-1. HRs—San Diego, Richards (1), Montanez (2).

San Francisco	010 100 000	2 6 0
Los Angeles	000 110 003	5 11 0

Montefusco, Holland (7), Minton (8), Lavelle (10), Moffitt (10) and May, Sosick (7), Hill (9); Welch, Reuss (8) and Scioscia, Yeager (8). W—Reuss, 3-0. L— Lavelle, 0-3. HRs—San Francisco, Clark (1). Los Angeles, R.Smith (3), Baker (2).

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
SEATTLE—Purchased the contract of Dave Roberts, pitcher, from the Pittsburgh Pirates. Placed Julio Cruz, second baseman, on the 15-day disabled list.
National League
PITTSBURGH—Activated Matt Alexander, outfielder.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
BALTIMORE—Traded Stan White, linebacker, to the Detroit Lions for an eighth-round 1980 draft choice.
NEW YORK GIANTS—Signed Chet Moeller and Ron Meeks, defensive backs.
ST.LOUIS—Traded Perry Smith, cornerback, to the Denver Broncos for undisclosed draft choices.
Canadian Football League
MONTREAL—Signed Fred Biletnikoff, wide receiver.
OTTAWA—Released Jimmy Jones, quarterback.

SOCCER
North American Soccer League
VANCOUVER—Signed Rudi Krol, sweeper, to a three-year contract.

NFL's Brezina Retires

ATLANTA, April 25 (UPI) — Atlanta Falcon linebacker Greg Brezina has announced his retirement after 12 seasons in the National Football League.

Art Buchwald

Post Office Junking All First-Class Mail

WASHINGTON — As a child of the '60s I am willing to buy any conspiracy theory about our government. The latest one going around has to do with how the U.S. Post Office is handling the mail, now that it is facing its 1,987th financial crunch.

The theory is being pushed by Herman Talcott, whose book, "Today's Post Office Could Never Find Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," has been on the best-seller list for months.



Buchwald

Talcott told me, "Have you ever wondered why you can get a catalog from Hammacher & Schlemmer the day after it's posted, but it takes two weeks to receive a check mailed to you from the same city?"

I admitted I had.

"Well," he told me, "the Post Office has installed new computers that sort out the junk mail from the letters you are really waiting for. The junk mail gets first priority and first-class mail goes out only when there is space available in the mail pouch."

"I can't believe it," I said.

* * *

"It's true," he said. "Friday I got a catalog from Neiman-Marcus in Dallas, Texas, which was mailed on Thursday and a letter from my aunt in Bethesda which said, 'Grandpa died this morning. His last wish was to be buried in Arlington Cemetery. Could you ask President Eisenhower if he could arrange it?' "

"That's strong evidence to back your theory," I admitted. "But I need more than that to make me believe the Post Office is not doing a good job."

"All right," Talcott said. He took out two envelopes. "I got both of these on the same day." One was from Gun and Rod Magazine offering a 50 percent discount if I subscribed by April 30, 1980. The other was a 'Dear John' letter from a college coed I was going to marry after the Korean War was over.

"Do you need further proof?" Talcott said. "My American Express bill arrived at the house the same day it was sent out. A letter from my agent asking me if I was interested in writing the screen version of 'Casablanca' came in two days later."

* * *

"How does the computer distinguish between mail you don't want to get and mail you're waiting for?"

"It has a scanner which reads the addresses. All mail addressed to 'Resident' gets sorted first. Then any letters that have a cellophane window are neatly placed in the same pile. Those that say 'IF YOU OPEN THIS ENVELOPE NOW YOU COULD WIN A MILLION DOLLARS' get special handling. Then the scanner picks out all the electric, gas and oil bills to make sure they're delivered on time."

"And finally it gets around to sorting the first-class mail?" I asked.

"No," he said. "Then it breaks down, and takes a week to be repaired."

"Well, no computer is perfect," I said. "I'm sure the Post Office will get its scanner bugs worked out in the next decade."

"Even if they did," Talcott said, "they have a fail-safe system to make sure your first-class letters don't arrive before your bills and junk mail."

"Are you sure?"

"I'm certain of it. The Post Office has developed a new conveyer belt to mutilate any personal letter that slips through the system. Any hand-addressed envelope with a 15-cent stamp will automatically self-destruct once it hits the belt."

* * *

I still wasn't about to buy Talcott's conspiracy theory until I got home that evening and found my wife crying. "We've been invited to the White House for a state dinner."

"Well, why are you crying?" I asked.

"It's being given by the Lyndon Johnsons for Charles de Gaulle."

"I guess it's too late to reply," I said.

"The worst part is I got my new Lord and Taylor's spring catalog at the same time with the perfect dress I could have bought for the dinner."

Mary Blume

Focusing on Alice Springs

The Other Newton Has Her Own Views on Photography

PARIS (IHT) — A few years ago, a Spanish film director who knew Australia quite well despite never having been there shut his eyes and put his finger on a place on the map. And so a photographer named Alice Springs was born. "Imagine if his finger had landed on Woomera instead," she said.

Ms. Springs is in real life June Newton, the wife of photographer Helmut Newton, who brought sadomasochism to the stately fashion pages of Vogue. Her first Paris show, at Duc & Camroux Associes, closes this weekend, then reopens in Geneva May 8. She has also had shows in London and Amsterdam.

She specializes in portraits, not a widely practiced form these days ("I can't do them at all," Helmut Newton says), having begun by helping out in her husband's lab. She took her first pictures by filling in for Newton when he had flu (the client still doesn't know she took the pictures), then moved into fashion photography:

"I was a very bad fashion photographer. I had a very good beginning, beginner's luck. My first assignment was much better than anything I did later." Just to pass the time on fashion assignments, she started making portraits of models, hairdressers, anyone. She has no illusions that her portraits are definitive statements — "models posing or people acting before the camera, they perform differently for every photographer. The real for me is not real for others."

She photographs her subjects in their own backgrounds, never in a studio, and lets them wear their masks, knowing that this protection may allow a bit of naturalness to peep through. Sometimes behind the mask there is just another mask; sometimes, for all the stylishness of the pictures, a glint of vulnerability is there.

Yves Saint Laurent strikes a decorative and sinuous pose but visibly shrinks from the camera, his eyes fixed on the lens like a rabbit caught in an automobile's headlights. The face of a Hell's Angel called Animal is a distant blur: his brutal, bejeweled fingers are in tight close-up. A young mother has composed her creamy facial expression and bouffant hairdo with great care and has put on her fur coat; she hasn't noticed she is holding her lace-clad baby head down. French politican Edgar Faure oozes shrewd self-assurance:

"I think I got the old boy," June Newton said. "It was difficult to catch him with his mouth shut because he talks all the time."

Picture of Picture-Takers

Not surprisingly, there are portraits of photographers. David Bailey, plump and savvy as a tomcat, the elderly Tom Kelley, who did the Marilyn Monroe calendar picture, striking an impishly erotic pose: "He said I'll give you a Helmut Newton," Mrs. Newton said. Newton himself, resting between shots of a carefully disarrayed nude and looking like a weary workman — "almost human," commented a friend.

"Photographers are one of the most impatient subjects but also one of the best, the most photogenic," June Newton says. The mysterious word "photogenic" does not mean, as laymen think, having good cheekbones. "It has largely to do with the personality that shines and comes to life in front of the camera."

Born in Melbourne, June Brunell was an actress who decided to pick up extra cash modelling sweaters for a knitwear catalog that Helmut Newton, recently emigrated from his native Germany, was photographing. "I never got paid," she said. After leaving Australia for England, they came to France in 1959 and June Newton took the plunge into professional photography five years ago, choosing a pseudonym "because Helmut frankly didn't want to be associated with me if I failed."

The portraits are not probing psychological studies or attempts to make people conform to her image of them. They are an honest, disabused try at getting people to look like themselves for a brief moment, whatever that self might be at that particular moment.

"I don't change anything about the people who sit. It's a question of waiting. The waiting is the worst part of it, especially if they are busy people. You see a look in their eye, wondering when you're going to get started."

Most of her subjects look straight into the lens, which suggests a certain trust. "I think I know how to get around people. They have to have a certain amount of confidence. Most of them don't know who I am. I'm completely passive, I don't count at all. Otherwise they won't let themselves go. They've got to get used to me — I'm just there and I'm very tame."

One portrait shows the son of Berlin photographer Erich Salomon, the most generous of photographers, having lunch with Richard Avedon, the most brilliantly manipulative. June Newton thinks Avedon is cruel but would love to be photographed by him. "Oh yes, please! I couldn't resist Avedon. Maybe I'm a masochist."

Her own portrait was done in Hollywood by George Hurrell, the old-time photographer of the stars: "He does so much retouching it's better than a face-lift." She has no priggish reservations about the retoucher's brush herself. "Sure I put the blossoms back on the bough. Not many photographers put the blossoms back these days," she said.



George Hurrell

June Newton alias Alice Springs.

An Alice Springs Sampler







Three photographs by Alice Springs: (from left) Edgar Faure, husband Helmut Newton, mother and child.

PEOPLE:

Change in Fair Ladies For Lyricist Lerner?

Alan Jay Lerner, the lyricist of "My Fair Lady," "Camelot" and "Gigi" fame, is being sued for divorce by his seventh fair lady. And reports from *London* say the 25-year-old leading lady in a revival of "My Fair Lady" may be auditioning for the part of Mrs. Lerner No. 8. **Nina**, 29, is suing the 61-year-old Lerner for divorce, according to the New York Post. In London, Lerner said he was "very happy" with **Liz Robertson**, who is Eliza in the revival. "Liz is a wonderful girl, and I'm lucky to have her."

* * *

Henry Kissinger didn't make it, but **Princess Grace of Monaco** did, as singer **Frank Sinatra** received the Humanitarian Award of Variety Clubs International in Los Angeles. The award, which concluded a four-day convention of the charitable organization, cited Sinatra's fund-raising efforts on behalf of VCI's programs for needy and handicapped children. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, had been scheduled to make the presentation to Sinatra, but he missed a plane connection. So Princess Grace presented the award. Among those on hand were **Gregory Peck, Cary Grant, Gene Kelly, Henry Winkler, Ed McMahon, Red Buttons, Rich Little** and **Jack Klugman**.

* * *

Some people are just late bloomers — and **George Burns** is a good example. *Four years ago — at* 80 — he entered the movie world with his first starring role in "The Sunshine Boys." That year, he was picked by the National Association of Theater Owners as "Star of the Future." This year, Burns decided to take a shot at the music business, recording his first single down Nashville way. Now the U.S.'s country music disc jockeys have spoken. They've christened him "Most Promising Male Artist."

* * *

The New York City Ballet will donate the box-office receipts from the opening night of its spring season on April 29 to New York City. The hope, according to **George Balanchine**, is that the city will use the money to buy bulletproof vests for policemen. A spokesman for Mayor **Edward Koch** said the mayor was delighted by Balanchine's proposal. The opening-night receipts will be about $37,500.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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